THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,449—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10050
7th Oct	ARABIA	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11500	....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCHANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by S.s.	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens	5994	....	....	12 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	....	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4674	....	25 Oct.	17 Nov.	...
City of London	9026	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
			For Calcutta		
City of Benares	8073	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	21 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7162	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7099	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.	1912
City of Athens	5994	30 Nov.	23 Dec. 1912	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan. 1912	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5115	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7099	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5991	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7809	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	1829	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	839
" Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE,

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer, Tons, Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 28th Sept. 9 a.m. *via C. M.
Dwarka ... 1695 Fri. 29th Sept. 6 a.m.† direct.
Linga ... 2134 Mon. 2nd Oct. 11 a.m. ‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 7th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
CERTIFICATES — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st Feb. "
Cleopatra	4049	...	16th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st April "
Cleopatra	4339	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	S. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5395	S. Cilianak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	S. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5999	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7589	G. Radcich	24th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	23th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	25th Oct. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. S. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404, Office of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a President	3,310	Bremer	27th September,
a Markgraf	3,689	Ible	18th October.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

14, Medow Street, Bombay 25th August, 1911.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum account amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Harkow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Singapore	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Penang	Canton.
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Hankow
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	Saigon	New York

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
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PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

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Vishnu	125°	" "

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 1s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 66 Ward Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY' 36, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKE'S P. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th September, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 4 of 1910.

Re, AGA FAKUKSHA AGA AKBARSHA, of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Love Lane, Mazagaon, outside the Fort, a landed proprietor, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petition of the abovenamed Insolvent, has been THIS DAY DISMISSED, and that the order of adjudication made herein on the 10th day of January, 1910, against the said Insolvent has been annulled.—Dated this 20th day of September, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 25th day of September, 1911.

PRESENT:—B. HARGOVIND BAIJEI, B.A., LL.B., Munsif, Cawnpore.

NOTICE to show Cause why the absolute decree be not prepared.

IN THE COUPT OF THE MUNSIF, AT CAWNPORE.
Suit No. 281 of 1910.
Miscellaneous:—No. 239 of 1911.

BEHARI and BHAJUN, sons of KULLOO TAILEE, by caste, Retail Dealer, resident of Purwa Hiraman, Cawnpore Decree Holder .....Applicant

VERSUS.

RAM CHARUN son of BABU BHAGUT MOOCHEE, by caste occupation sadditery, present residing at Bombay, Mohollah Madanpurah, near the house of Cheedie Bhurjee, at Seven Lanes Street, Bombay.....Defendant,

JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

To RAM CHARAN, Defendant, Judgment Debtor,

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff decree-holder has made an application for preparation of a FINAL DECREE OF SALE, in lieu of the mortgaged property in decree No. 281 of 1910, which was passed on the 9th day of November, 1910, by this Court, against you for Rs. 435-15-6. You are hereby informed to take notice and to file objection, if any, personally or through a duly authorized Pleader, on (31st) thirty-first day of October, 1911, about 10-30 forenoon:

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 20th day of September 1911.

By Order,
A. S. JAENI,
Munsar.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE TWELVE STEEL PIPES, each 50 feet long and 51 inches in diameter, lately used with the Dredger "Sandpiper." The Pipes are constructed of 5-16" metal, are in good condition and are completed with ball and socket joints. An order to see the Pipes may be obtained from the CHIEF ENGINEER, who will furnish any further particulars required.

J. E. JACKSON,
Offg. Secretary.
15th September, 1911.

CONVALESCENT HOME.
KHANDALLA.

THIS Home is now open. Applications for admittance, which should be accompanied by a Certificate signed by a Medical Officer, should be sent to—

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home,
Khandalla, G. I. P. Ry.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 445, for three Shares, Nos. 6220, 6231, 6232, in the BANK OF BOMBAY, originally issued in the name of Badroodin Tyabjee and last endorsed to JHAVERVAHOO, widow of JESAJ MAKANJI, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID, due notice thereof has been given to the Bank, and all persons are warned against dealing with the Shares Certificates in any way.

BHIMJI JAIRAJ MAKANJI,
Bombay, 20th September, 1911.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 26th September, 1911, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1911.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is elegible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.
6. That the Secretaries and Treasurers Commission be calculated at 10 per cent on net profits of the Company without deduction of depreciation and the same to have retrospective effect from the 1st October 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to 26th September, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th September, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0 Delhi ..... A. 6-45	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30 Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45 Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Delhi ..... D. 21-0 Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

[FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1911]

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on TUESDAY, 26th September, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 21st Sept., 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
JOHN MANCHOT'S LIE,
A MEXICAN LEGEND.
TRYING TO GROW
and
other entertaining pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

S. ROSE and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs { a Stars / b Adoration }	Db Eb (Eb-F) F	Jos Adams.
Wilt thou be my Dearie	Eb F (F-F) G ...	A. W. Marchant.
I call thee love as in a Dream	Ab Bb (D-E) C ...	Seymour Ellis.
One and Twenty Eb (Bb-Eb) G ...		J. Fraser.
The World is at Rest	F. G (D-E) Ab Bb	Daisy W. Gunn.
Two Songs { a Tis not Inconstancy / b The Rainbow }		2 keys C Pastons-Cooper.
Love's Atonement Bb (F-F) C ...		Bothwell Thomson
Mignonette Eb F (C-F)		Seymour Ellis
One Valse More D. F.		Octave Cremieux
The Yachtsman's Bride	Bb (Bb D) C ...	Joscelyn Noel,
The Birth of a Rose C. (C-E) Eb..		Harold Douglas,
Dreams of the Summer Night	High and low voice	C. B. Hawley.
Only a Flower C.D (C-E) Eb ...		Seymour Ellis.
Give a man a Horse he can ride	G. A (D-F) B.	Lambert.
There's Love in the Land	E. (C-F) F ...	Karoly Klay.
Life Short Tale C. (A-E) D. ...		Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you Bb C (E-F) Eb..		Arther Godfrey,
Czech Peasant Song D. (A-D) ...		Percy Godfrey.
Good's Minstrel Db Eb (Bb-F) ...		Ch. Marshall.
Primroses C. Eb (D-F) F....		Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow	Bb C (D-D) Eb ...	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone I b.	Eb. F (D-G) G ...	Henry E. Geehe,
Rose of my Heart C. (C-E) D ...		Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom Tne (Bb-F) ...		Ch. Braun.
My Love Loves me to-day	Eb-F (C-F) G ...	Adela Verne.
The Star of Home	Bb C, (D-E) D. Eb ...	Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses	Eb. F (C-D) G. A. ...	Seymour Ellis,
For you alone Db. Eb (C-F) F. G.		Henry E Geehe.

(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

COMPLETE WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.
PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SACRED SONGS—

A Voice from Paradise D. Eb (E-E) F	Seymour Ellis.
Sun of my Soul C. D (F-D) F. ...	Jos. Adams.
My Kingdom F. G (D-E) Ab ...	Jos. Adams.
The Nazarene C. D (C-D) F. ...	Jos. Adams.
The Lord is my Shepherd D. F...	Jos. Adams.
Thy will be done C. Db (D-Eb) Eb	Francis Bohr.

PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SEND FOR
S. ROSE & Co's.
COMPLETE LIST OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
OPERAS.

The Count of Luxembourg ...	by Lehar
Peggy...	" Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	" Lionel Monckton
The Balkan Princess	" Paul Rubens
A Persian Princess	" Sidney Jones
Fallen Fairies	" Ed. German
The Girl in the Train ...	" Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke ...	" Seymour Hicks
Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll and Monckton
The Islander...	P. M. Faraday
The Belle of Brittany ...	Howard Talbot
VOCAL SCORES (words and Music Complete)	Rs. 4-8 each.
PIANO SCORES	Rs. 2-10 each.
PIANO SELECTIONS ...	Re. 1-4 each.
THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER	Oscar Strauss
VOCAL SCORE Rs. 6 PIANO SCORE Rs. 3-0	
PIANO SELECTION Rs. 2	
WALTZ and Lancers	Re. 1-12 each.

POPULAR WALTZES—
BEING PLAYED EVERYWHERE.

Luxembourg Waltz ... ... by	Franz Lehar
Miette ... ... "	Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring ... ... "	Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete ... ... "	T W Thurban
Valse Septembre ... ... "	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners ... ... "	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer ... ... "	Do.
Sumurun ... ... "	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz ... "	Paul Lincke
Remembrance ... ... "	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz ... ... "	Julian Kandt
The Girl in the Train... ... "	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome ... ... "	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver ... ... "	Lehar
Peggy Valse ... ... "	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl ... ... "	Lionel Monckton

EACH WALTZ Re. 1-4.

TWO STEPS:—

Pas sur la Bouche ... ... by	A Sablan
Amina ... ... "	Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons... ... ... "	G A Spink
The Sweeps Intermezzo ... "	Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town ... "	Max Hoffmann
The Cockney Band ... ... "	Aug Valentine

ANNUALS FOR 1912 ARE IN STOCK
and all New Music as published is obtainable from
S. ROSE & CO.
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

2½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
2½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 0 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—LARGE AIRY ROOM, on 1st floor, suitable for office, also GROUND FLOOR, for Godowns, situate in Armenian Lane, Fort. Apply to JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 04 inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand,

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1374.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A DRAWING TEACHER, for a High School, in a Native State, Muhammadan or Parsi. Must have Drawing Teacher's Certificate of the School of Art, and have had practical teaching experience in a School. Pay, Rs. 60 to 80. Apply, PRINCIPAL, J. J. School of Art.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th inst at 9-30 a. m. (morning) (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 460 case 9 Chunam Kiln Road and Grant Road.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Action on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, jowari, grain, linseed, rapeseed, bags of groundnut, rice, harda, mohaseed, mohaflower, bajri, wearing apparel, bolts and nuts, iron weights, brass, buckets, broken wheel, empty casks, chilli, turmeric, chairs, iron bars, gunny bags, kegs of paint, oil, old records, condemned sheets hoop and bands, heaps of sweeping grains, and other miscellaneous articles.

196 bags charcoalex Bhilsay to W. Bandex invoice No. 224 of 5-5-11 sender R. P. Sewren consignee self.

198 bags damaged wheat, Wadi Bunder, to Ahmednagar Invoice No. 2053, R R 4877-21 of 17-4-11, sender Mohomedally Tajbhoy, consignee Mamoojee Hetherbhoy,

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th September, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Fophalwadi, opposite Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Gajanan Moreshwar Joshi, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Prankorbai, daughter of Laldas Rupji, and widow of Gordhandass Pragji, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture, of mortgage bearing date the 18th day of October 1907, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fophalwadi, opposite Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, outside the Fort Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, and New No. 584, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 509, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5792, and Street No. 14, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—on or towards the east by the house of Marwadi Baldeo Shavnaran, on or towards the west by the house of Morarji Khimji, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Fophalwadi Lane, and on or towards the south by the stable of Tapidas Varajdas and were formerly and are now in the occupation of mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manekial and Tyebji, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF CROCKERYWARE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Meadow Street, opposite Treacher's and next to King & Co., by order of the concerned—

Ex. s.s. Elysia.

A consignment of crockeryware, by the well-known makers Rook and Son, of stoke-on-trent, consisting of white gold and colored dinner and tea sets of different patterns, China cups and saucers, etc., teak writing and camp tables, English bath tub, etc.

In suitable lots.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Breslauer at No. 17 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation near the Colaba Railway Station.

On THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation the very valuable and artistic mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Breslauer such as Chesterfield coach and easy chairs, ladies' coach, round and square tables, ladies' writing table and chairs, ladies' easy chairs, hanging book cases, occasional round and card tables, book-case, large green and small red Jaipore carpets, large durrie antique China jar, Cashmere embroidered curtains, China silk embroidered purdah, hazaro phulcaries drapes, large round brass tray and bowls, lot of valuable books, dining room table and chairs, dinner wagon, side-board, Indian carpet, rich glass and crockery and best platedware, iron bedsteads with wire and horse hair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, etc, etc, the property of S. J. Tellery, Esqr.

N. B.—The above entire furniture is made by Breslauer and is in excellent condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 26th September, 1911.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Prikh Rs. 6.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited; &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.
SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
ARE A PROVED CURE Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc., etc.
Rs. 1-8 each.
FEVER
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
cures ringworm Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,65,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Horses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost of Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	... " 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 0-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion ...	... " 0-0 do.
Third Insertion ...	... " 0-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	... " 0-0 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	... " 0-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	... " 0-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [25th Sept. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	23	25,395
B B and C I Railway ...	21	24,686

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. 15 Oct.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 3-4
Shanghai "	...176
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs.	95	1 0
29th Sept	"	95	1 0
31st Oct	"	94	13 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15 0
Australian "	"	23	15 0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	61	10 0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	61	10 0
" 2nd " ...	"	61	12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market here is easier with more disposition to sell. The heavy receipts at the United States Ports and poor spot demand are the causes of depression in the Home markets. Exporters are more inclined to sell than to buy as our prices are higher in comparison with those of Americans and it is very difficult to put any business through with the continent. Local mills are buying ready cotton very sparingly and prices are Rs. 4 to 5 lower.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	304	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	"	302	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	300	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	291	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	290	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	280	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	297	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	292	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	286	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	270	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easy.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales
Total Imports	9,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5 71	5 66	5 65	5 65
—06	—08	—08	—08

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5 67	5 68	5 71	5 72	5 73
—07	—03	—08	—08	—08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	13	2 6 B.T.
Forward ...	"	12	4 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quieter. We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready ...	Rs.	9	3 6 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	8	7 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is easy.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	57	8 0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	53	0 0 "
Black Kutoi ...	"	50	8 0 "

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	11 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	27	2 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11	1 0 R.T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	14 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—The market quiet. We quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs.	5	2 6 R.T.
" " Apr.-May...	Rs.	5	11 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,730
Bank of Burma	183
Bank of India	66 3-4
Eastern Bank	77
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

David	357 1-2
Finlay Mills	242 1-2
Kohinoor	622 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,530
New Great Eastern	165
Standard	875

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	141 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	143 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,175

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	493 3-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	945 bales
Wheat	25,050 cwts,
Linseed	2,449 "
Rapeseed	2,945 "
Gingellyseed	1,084 "
Poppyseed	1,759 "
Groundnuts...	1,984 "
Castorseed	11,561 "
Rice	9,416 "
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	7,303 "
Mowraseed	156 "
Gram	3,460 "
Joowar	26,560 "
Maize	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23rd September 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 16th September 1911 :—

Liabilities.	Sept. 16. Rs.	Sept. 23. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,14,23,846	1,16,86,367
Public Deposits at Branches ...	11,98,06,532	12,30,93,309
Other Deposits ...	3,430	3,311
Post Bills ...	22,19,369	22,76,029
Sundries ...	15,40,53,177	15,76,59,016
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,16,81,145	2,12,28,722
Other authorised Securities	4,48,142	4,45,057
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,07,23,896	1,13,43,322
Loans do. do. ...	3,87,84,225	3,95,40,627
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,54,59,001	1,63,37,700
Bond Stock ...	2,48,328	2,48,288
Stamps ...	4,631	4,670
Bullion ...	10,29,171	10,07,001
Balances with other Banks.	8,95,427	9,95,930
Sundries...	1,62,758	1,65,779
Cash ...	6,46,06,463	6,63,41,912
	15,40,53,177	15,76,59,016

At Waterford on September 9 two members of the City Corporation were sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having insulted the Mayor.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

Report for 1910-1911.

The following are extracts from the report of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, for 1910-11 to be presented to the General Meeting to be held on the 30th instant.:—

One of the most interesting functions of the year was the address of welcome presented by the Committee to H. E. Lord Hardinge, whose kind, courteous and sympathetic reply was deeply appreciated by the Indian Mercantile Community. The question of the alteration of the present Railway risk note forms, B. and H. has been before the commercial world, for the last many years; but hitherto without any satisfactory solution. The committee forwarded a representation on the subject to the Railway Board, whose President, the Hon. Sir T. Wynne, was kind enough to see them personally on this subject. It was pointed out to the committee that if additional reponsibility were placed upon the railway companies, it was possible that there would be an increase in rates. The committee differed strongly from the view urging that the revision of the risk-note forms did not place any additional responsibility on the railways; but that such a responsibility was only an ordinary obligation of public carriers. The attention of the committee was drawn by the Grain Merchants' Association to the hardships entailed upon Merchants by the wharfage rules framed by the G. I. P. Railway. Your Committee had a long Correspondence with the company regarding this matter and have reason to believe that some at least of the hardships are removed.

The committee during the course of the year took up the question of a commercial degree and represented to the Bombay University the desirability of instituting such a Degree. The committee are glad to state that the University has responded to this suggestion so far as to appoint a sub-Committee of several gentlemen, Fellows and Non-Fellows, interested in this question to report on it.

The committee supported the proposals of the Government of India regarding the protection of the staple agricultural products of India from danger arising from the importation of insect pests and fungoid diseases with foreign plants, and the suggestion of the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce regarding the necessity of having an Intermediate Class of Railway Carriages, and addressed the Railway Board to that effect.

The committee were obliged to the Government of Bombay for granting to the Chamber the privilege of electing an Indian representative of the mercantile community to the Port Trust, removing a long-pending injustice. Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey was duly elected the representative of the Chamber. The committee had, during the year under report, the pleasure of meeting the Hon. Sir T Wynne, President, of the Railway Board; and later on, Mr. Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. These interviews were helpful and much appreciated by your committee who feel that much ground is cleared by such meetings between representatives of the Government and the Commercial Community.

The increasing patronage given by the commercial community to the Chamber will be evident from the fact that there is an addition of 27 members during the year under Report. It is satisfactory to notice the increasing interest the Indian Commercial Community is evincing in systematic work undertaken by the Chamber.

The committee are glad to say that the journal of the Chamber has made a good progress, both as regards advertisements and subscribers and has begun to pay its own way. Special thanks are due to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, to H.H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhawnagar, and to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limdi for subscribing to copies of the journal. Thanks are also due to the contributors. H. E. The Governor evinced his usually sympathetic interest in the working of this Chamber by giving an "At Home" to all the members.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th Sept, 1911, as compared, with the statement of 12th Sept. 1911 :—

Liabilities.	Sept. 12, Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 19, Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,42,67,033	11	4	2,17,35,027	4	1
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,37,82,958	15	7	16,24,38,443	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c...	9,82,794	4	11	7,95,785	1	0
Sundries ... "	11,70,392	0	11	12,51,119	15	3
	22,81,03,179	0	9	22,41,20,375	8	1
Assets.						
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,41,91,305	0	0	2,35,46,785	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,74,79,085	12	0	3,68,49,457	3	6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,00,64,993	1	11	4,23,29,664	5	11
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,46,35,629	7	5	3,59,92,346	1	1
Balances with other Banks ...	38,02,732	5		39,52,027	6	2
Bullion ...	.....			.....		
Dead Stock...	22,02,055	6	3	21,99,867	0	6
Stamps ...	13,666	2	3	13,786	3	3
Sundries ...	2,61,227	1	1	2,34,092	2	10
Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. "	15,04,19,468	12	3	15,35,61,029	7	3
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	7,76,83,710	4	6	7,05,59,346	0	10
	22,81,03,179	0	9	22,41,20,375	8	1

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 19,15,668	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	6,16,337	Do.
Other Deposits ...	13,44,515	Do.
Post Bills ...	1,87,009	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	29,113	Increase.
Loans...	6,29,628	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit ...	22,64,668	Increase,
Mercantile Bills	13,57,317	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	17,13,437	Do.
Do. at Branches ...	88,37,801	Decrease.

Percentage 37·89.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri ...	0	0	12
C Market Dhobi Talao, Pannewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	9
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	6
Harbour...	0	0	0
Hospital ...	0	0	7
Total.....	0	0	69
Same date last year	2	1	89

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you mind trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIRVAI—September 25, at Gowalia Tank Road, opp. Kemp and Co. Tata Mansion, Bai Jivanbai, wife of the late Khursetjee Nusserwanji Sirvai and the mother of Mr. Khujesta Khursetjee Sirvai. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock (S. T.).

DHOND.

DEATH.

CUNNINGHAM—September 21, at Dhond, of enteric fever. Helen (Nellie), wife of John Cunningham, Loco Foreman, Dhond, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Glover and Mrs. Glover, Bombay. Deeply regretted. Interred at Lonavla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KEYES—September 15, at Quetta, the wife of Captain T Keyes, I A, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket : Presidency vs. Parsis, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 11-30 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "John Manehot's Lie". Three shows ,nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "You will never find time for anything. If you want time you must make it."—C. Buxton.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail s. s. "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P.Ry. Volunteers, will play at the Princess Gymkhana commencing at 6 o'clock this evening.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The fifth sitting of the Maratha Educational Conference will take place at Nagpur during the Christmas holidays as usual.

REPORTED THEFT.—Manecklal Jugjiwan, a cloth murchant, has reported to the police that three bales of cloth valued at Rs. 400, placed on the verandah of his godown at old Hunuman Lane, had been stolen on the 21st instant.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Nurbada, a Hindu woman residing at Falkland Road was boiling water in her room on Sunday last, when her clothes caught fire and she was badly burnt. She succumbed to her injuries in the evening.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 44th Anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, Mr. V. R, Shinde, B. A., delivered an address in Marathi on "Soul's Pilgrimage" at the local Prarthana Mandir yesterday evening.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, living at Naigaum road were driving along Supari-bag road on Sunday afternoon when the dash-board the carriage collided with the police chowkie on the corner of Curry road. The occupants were not hurt, but the horse was badly injured and the carriage damaged.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

Festival March.....Father Rhine .....Lincke
Overture.....Haydse .....Auber
Selection .....Amasis .....Faraday
Valse .....The Merry Widow.....Lehar
Cornet Solo .....Love came from Fairy-land .....Lincke
Selection .....An Artist's Model .....Jones
Turkish Intermezzo, On the Bosphorus.....Lincke

THE INSURANCE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your Saturday's issue on the Supreme Council Meeting you report me as having said on the Insurance Bill that "he urged that the funds of Insurance Companies should be invested in trust securities." What I actually said was—

"I think the Bill might however be strengthened in various ways, for instance, it would, I think, be advisable that a percentage of the Life Assurance Funds should be invested in trust securities and that where a Company carries on other business such funds should be invested separately from other funds."

I shall be glad if you can arrange for this correction in your next issue.—Yours &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.

Bombay, September 25.

FAMOUS SHRINE AT BANDRA.

An interesting booklet has been published by the Revd. P. A. Fernandes, Vicar of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandora. This is a "Historical Sketch of the miraculous shrine of Our Lady of the Mount or N. S. de Monte at Bandora." The instigation of the pamphlet is the request of many pilgrims, who are strangers in Bombay, to obtain a connected historical account of the statue and its shrine. Although, the author tells us, there is some doubt as to whether the statue was imported from Europe, it is generally concluded, from the style of workmanship and the material used, that it was made in India. The statue began to draw the attention of Christians and non-Christians about the year 1738 when, after it had presumably been cast into the sea by Deccani Marathas, it was cast upon the rocks at Bandora Point, and there found miraculously preserved. The author goes on to relate its rescue and tells the story of the various chapels in which it has been housed up to the present day. His work will be read with pleasure not only by the members of the Roman Catholic community, but also by the general public, owing to its historical and legendary interest.

THANKING THE POLICE.

ON Sunday evening, a meeting of some of the prominent residents of Girgaum was held at the residence of Rao Pahadur Ranganath S. Jayakar, J. P. to accord votes of thanks to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, and Mr. D. Williamson, Superintendent, Girgaon Division, for the invaluable services rendered by these officers to the residents of Girgaum in removing the Sutta Bazar which had recently opened at Gaiwady. Mr. Hari Narayan Vijayakar having been voted to the chair, Mr. Manmohan B. Jayakar, B. A., opened the proceedings. He explained in a few appropriate words the object of the meeting and the invaluable assistance rendered by the Commissioner in removing the Sutta. Mr. Vijayakar having then dwelt at some length on the evils of the Sutta, hearty votes of thanks expressing the deepest sense of gratitude were proposed and unanimously passed to the Commissioner and the Superintendent, as also to Mr M. R. Jayakar for the initiative taken and the hard work done by him in representing the grievances of the residents to the proper authorities.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Haveliwalla applied for the appointment of a receiver in the suit filed by his client, Mahomed Nathu against Rahimatbai and others.

The learned counsel said that the plaintiff had filed this suit against his step-mother for the administration of the estate of his late father. There were outstandings and deposits to be recovered. There were ornaments in the possession of the first defendant and Mr. Vakil who appeared for the first defendant had consented that they should not be dealt with till the disposal of the suit.

His Lordship appointed Mr. R. D. Setna, receiver of the estate.

COMMISSION AGENTS' CLAIM DISMISSED.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the suit brought by Macherla Ramana and others against Carmuri Venkatta to recover over Rs. 25,000.

The plaintiffs stated that they had carried on business in Bombay as merchants and commission agents, accepting drafts and hundis for over 40 years. Sankaramswami sent to them a letter dated 25th April, 1908, telling them to pay the Vaida hundis drawn by the firm of defendants Nos. 1 to 4. It stated they might accept these without objection; moneys would be paid at the due date.

The Hon. the Advocate-General for the defence pointed out that the construction of the letter led to the conclusion that it was recommendatory; in no way could a guarantee be spelt out of it. It amounted to this: advance to them upto Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000; the money would be forthcoming at the due date, as they were in a position to pay. The actual word used in the letter in support of the recommendation was "capable"; the context meant the Carmury's were capable of meeting the demand to the extent specified. Further arguments were urged on estoppal and on guarantee. A letter of guarantee was invariably signed by the two parties concerned, the party and his guarantor, which was not the case here. There was no clear implication of a guarantee, much less a direct guarantee. Instead of the Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 recommended, the plaintiffs went on paying upto Rs. 40,000 and upwards; now they come down on the deceased's estate which had not got anything to do with their transactions instead of going to the four defendants whose good name and credit were concerned in paying them off.

After recording the evidence, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji applied for an interim injunction and rule for an injunction to stay the sale of a property in Amritsar to take place that day on behalf of his client Madanlal Gorakhmal against the Official Assignee of Bombay.

This application related to the insolvency of Ganeshdass Panalal and others who were trading in Bombay and Amritsar, and whose liabilities are very heavy.

The application was granted.

LEAVE TO GO TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, applications were made by both the parties in the suit Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy against Vamanrao Shamrao for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Dalvi, appeared for Mr. Ahmedbhai; Mr. R. W. Desai represented the opponent Waman.

This suit related to the lands acquired in Malad and claimed by both the parties to this suit. After heavy litigation, Mr. Ahmedbhai was allowed one-third and the opponent two-thirds of the property. Against these decisions, both parties applied to appeal to the Privy Council.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships rejected the applications of both parties.

PARTITION SUIT.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara, in the suit brought by Shankar Damodar against Naro Baldev and others.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji and Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the appellants, the first and third defendants; Mr. Khare and Mr. Bhide appeared for the plaintiff-respondent.

This was a suit for partition and for setting aside a release passed by the plaintiff in respect to his joint family estate worth over two lakhs of rupees.

The lower court awarded one-eighth of the immovable property and Rs. 22,000 in cash to the plaintiff; his Honour also declared the second defendant entitled to a quarter share and fourth defendant to Rs. 22,000. Personal decrees were passed in terms of that judgment against the first and third defendants.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the lower Court's judgment in setting aside the release, but reversed the order of the lower court passing a personal decree; their Lordships ordered that accounts should be taken and the shares of the parties should be ascertained.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the suit brought by the Advocate-General against Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett and others in respect of the "Parsi Anjumani Atash Beheram" was adjourned to bring the representative of the first defendant, who is dead, on the record, and for considering the consent terms proposed by the parties.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., has consented to be vice-president of the Imperial Mission. Sir John Quick has undertaken to assist in the formation of a branch of the Imperial Mission in Victoria, Mr. Lewis Cohen, Mayor of Adelaide, in Adelaide, and Sir John Forrest has consented to be Honorary President in West Australia Branches in addition are being formed in Melbourne, Sydney, and Perth. Mr. Samuel Mauger, who was Postmaster-General in Mr. Deakin's last Administration, has consented to confer with Mr. Alfred Deakin on his return to Australia with a view to his interesting himself in the movement. Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K. C., President of the Canadian section of the Imperial Mission, has been addressing several meetings in the United Kingdom, and he had an exceptionally cordial welcome at Stockton prior to his return to Canada to take part in the election. A campaign will be undertaken this autumn and winter in Great Britain, and Mr Henry Page Croft, M.P., Chairman of the Central Branch, will address four meetings in the North of England in November.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

"OLD BOMBAY" EXHIBITION.

Popular Amusements.

In all the big modern exhibitions that cater for the amusement of visitors a most important part is played by the Mountain Railway. At the White City in 1908, for example, over three million passengers were carried on the Railway, including Queen Alexandra, King Alfonso, and most of King George's family. So popular indeed has the Mountain Railway become that it is reckoned that for every twenty shillings taken at the exhibition gates fifteen shillings are spent on the Railway. It was inevitable therefore that there should be a Railway of this kind at so up-to-date an exhibition as that which is to be held in Bombay this cold weather, and when Mr. Hewett was in England on behalf of the Exhibition Committee, he arranged with the Scenic Railway Company of London to erect here what will be known as "The Himalayan Mountain Railway." This company has already designed nearly a hundred of these railways in different parts of the wold, including one at Cairo, and has sent three men out from England to supervise the erection of this one, of which signs may already be seen on the corner of the maidan near Dhobi Talalo. Of these three, one is Mr. Eslick, who from October 12 onwards will be the general manager of the "Old Bombay Exhibition." The Himalayan Mountain Railway is to be on a large scale. The track, arranged in a series of loops, will be about 4,000 feet in length, and the cost of putting it up will be £5,000. The timber, of course, can be procured locally, but much of the material, including thirty tons plaster of Paris of for scenic work has had to be imparted. It will be worked by six separate trains, each consisting of two trucks and each carrying twenty passengers, and when working at its utmost capacity, 2,500 passengers will be carried in an hour. The trucks are elevated by an endless rope driven by a 50h.p., electric motor especially made for the purpose, and descend by gravity. Safety is ensured by the adoption of the block signalling system which prevents more than one train being in any one section at a given time. Of the scenery something more may be said at a later date when it begins to take shape, but it may be said that it is in the hands of a very competent designer, and should be particularly attractive at night when lighted up with over 3,000 electric lamps.

AMUSING NOVELTIES.

Among the other novelties which Mr. Hewett selected from the many exhibitions which he visited in the United Kingdom is the "Joy Wheel," a device which it is easier to enjoy than to describe. It consists of a revolving platform 16 feet in diameter turned by a 10 h.p. motor, from which the adventurous passenger is shot off on to the surrounding floor! Another amusement which has proved a great attraction in England is what in, Germany is called the Katzejammer Castle, but which will here be called by the simpler name of the "House of Nonsense." The mysteries of this house must not be revealed, but one thing may be said, and that is that it is not one of those horrible places where one receives an unexpected electric shock. One capital form of entertainment is the Brooklyn Cake Walk, from the Crystal Palace Festival of Empire. In this there are two kinds of moving platform and rapid progress on them is impossible even when one is aided by the merry tunes played by the piano organ which is a distinctive part of this form of amusement. Other good novelties in Bombay will be the Camera Obscura, where reflected in a pit one will be able to see everything that is going on in the Exhibition; two kinds of illusion; and the Human Gramophone in which the spectacular effect of lighting and scenery will be very fine.

The Electric Fountain, which will be one of the most beautiful things ever seen in the East, deserves a fuller notice. It has been purchased for £1,000 from a French firm which recently erected one at Marseilles for £10,000. It plays 900 gallons a minute and 25 h.p. is required to work it. It consists of one central jet, one crown jet, four revolving jets, and 420 foam jets from which six jet combinations can be made and six colour combinations obtained. The fountain is all worked and lighted by electricity, and presents a very wonderful and artistic display of colour.

CAPTIVE BALLOON.

All these forms of amusement will be collected together, according to the practice generally observed in modern exhibitions, in one section of the Exhibition grounds. It will be seen that they offer as great a variety of entertainment as the most hardened pleasure-seeker can demand. In addition to them there has to be recorded one feature which will probably run the Mountain Railway very close as a popular favourite. This is the captive balloon. Messrs. Spencer and Co., the celebrated aeronauts of Highbury, are sending out the balloon which will be under the management of Mr. Herbert Spencer, a younger brother of Mr. Percival Spencer, who in 1889 made at Government House, Parel, the first parachute descent ever seen in India. Messrs. Spencer are known all the world over for their aeronautical achievements, and Bombay is lucky to be able to obtain the services of so distinguished and trustworthy a firm. The gas bag of the balloon has a cubic capacity of 75,000 feet and will carry 12 passengers in the car. It will be attached to a thousand foot steel rope, so that all those who make an ascent in it will be able to experience in perfect safety the uncommon thrills of ballooning as well as to obtain a birdseye view of Bombay, which no one has as yet enjoyed. It is hoped at night to be able to illuminate the balloon with a searchlight. To everyone who makes the ascent, a certificate will be given by Mr. Spencer, which in days to come will have considerable value, as by its means one will be able to convince the incredulous that the holder of the certificate has really made a balloon ascent.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th September.

798 Detail of Parades—

To-day Tuesday the 26th instant.—"A" Coy Parade at the Town Customs House at 5 p.m.

II.—"B" Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-30 p. m. Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

Wednesday the 27th instant.—"D" Coy parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a. m. Dress.—Mufti.

II.—"C" Coy parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p. m. Dress.—Mufti.

III.—"E" Coy Parade at St. Mary's College Byculla, at 6-15 p. m Dress.—Mufti,

Thursday the 28th instant.—"B" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-30 p. m. Dress Drill Order Mufti.

799. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—

Thursday the 28th instant.—"F" Coy (Medicals).

Saturday 30th instant "G" Coy.

Monday 2nd prox.—"E" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Viceroy's Prize Competitors on Sunday the 1st proximo by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m.

800. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "M" Coy :—

No 7198 Cadet B Gale.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON, CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th September.

216. Arms Issue of.—Arms and accoutrements will be issued daily (Sundays expected) from 26th instant between the hours of 9 a.m and 4 p.m. Members are requested to draw their Arms as soon as possible after this date as the Rifles not issued have to be stored in the Ordnance Department.

(No Rifles can be issued to Native Servants).

219. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice on Sunday 1st October 1911, Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards, Firing to commence at 7-30 a.m.

220. Prizes—Any members who did not receive their prizes at the Annual Prize Distribution can obtain them at Head Quarters any day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

A meeting of barmen and barmaids in Hyde Park on Sept. 10 formed a national union with the object of securing higher wages and the abolition of the living-in system. Some of the speakers at the meeting declared that many bar attendants were working 100 hours per week.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

The storm has moved about one hundred fifty miles, after assuming a North-North-Westerly direction, as its centre and is passing now between Nagpur and Raipur. The rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces and has extended to Central India East and the greater part of the United Provinces. The principal amounts are:—Slipper Island, three inches; Diamond Island and Dhubri, one and a half; Tezpur and Silchar, two inches; Cherapunji, three; Hazaribagh, one; Benares, one and a half; Lucknow and Bahraich, three; Muktesar, Penera, Raipur and Gopalpur, one; Nagpur, one and a half; and Chanda, five.

The forecast shows an extension of the rainfall to the west of Central India and possibly to the South-East of the Punjab, and a continuation in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Kopla.	Byculla	nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	52·63	55·78	56·25	46·04	
Monday, 25th Sept.....	0·05	0·02	0·06	0·10	
Total	52·68	55·78	56·31	46·14	
Same date last year	67·44	61·84	62·43	54·84	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, Sept. 25,

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1909. | Corpdg

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Company's mail steamer Arabia, Captain Palmer which arrived in harbour on Friday from London via Aden, reports that at 7-50 a m on the 18th September in latitude 13·100 N longitude 47·100 E spoke the steamer Reynolds, bound for Muscat from Newport, steering E and N wished to be reported all well.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Quilos, 4,941 tons, Captain W T Stewart, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Wilson Line steamer Toronto, 3,894 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull, with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Pasesident 2,086 tons, Captain P Bremen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Daressalem, etc with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Begonia 2,346 tons, Captain W E Mathews, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 23rd Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Com r.....Jones..... do
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Farteath...R N R... Survey Std

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
C&R Lockaley Hall	2310	Crawford	...Manchester ...		K Nixon and Co
D & F City of Athens	3571	Kraut	...Karachi...	28-9...	K Nixon & Co
F Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	...Port Said	3-10...	W & A Graham & Co
H Homayum	2154	Moloney	...B & P S N Co		
N Zuriehmoor	2342	Stonehouse	...Hull	1-10	W & A Graham & Co
O Saifi	502	Baldwin	...Jeddah...	The Bo & M S N Co	
P Barenfels	3419	Engelage	...Hamburg ...via Kornchi	1-10	W & A Graham & Co
Q Hild	718	Salvesen	.....	Bangkok	F F C & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Quilos	4942	Stewart	...Calcutta	26-9	M M & Co
3 Barrington Court	2853	Williams	28-9...Antwerp		W & A Graham & Co
7 Africa	2565	Scherich	...Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
Umta	3492	Phillips	..Calcutta ...25-9		...M M & Co
10&11 Devanha	4850	Hickey	...Shanghai ...27-9		P & O Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	...London	7-10	... P & O & Co
Grumbergen	3157	Gook	...Antwerp ...	T M & Co	

P. & O. DOCK.

Towergate	2358	Jackson	.....	W & A Graham & Co	

B I Dock

Lhasa	949	McHarmed	.....	M M & Co	

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	..Repairing...	Bo S N Co	
Netravati	699	Fakeera	...Karachi...	26-9	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	.....	Bo S N Co	
Courland	760	Ebrahim	.....	Bo S N Co	

H W P D

Bahaduri	329	Ahmed	..Bhownagar	21-9	...Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	...Karachi...	25-9..	M M & Co

M W D D

Dumra	762	Manley	.....Basreh...	28 9	...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels	Commanders	From
24	Toronto	Pickering ...	Hull, Aug 30
26	President	Bremer	Daressalem, Sept 10

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Lawada	Lahe	Calcutta, &c
	Linga	Rothwell ...	Karachi, &c
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta

The steamer Quilos, Captain Stewart for Calcutta obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Toronto for Hull &c.
" Nurani for Calcutta &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" President for Zanzibar &c.
" Culna for London &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Durham passed Suez on the 23rd instant outward bound and is due to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 3rd October.

The Messageries Maritimes Co, steamer Australien left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 24th instant and she is expected here on Wednesday the 27th inst. at 3 p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—91 bales wool, G Dossa and Co; 60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,552 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Lockaley Hall s—5 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Zuriehmoor s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarjee and Co; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, J Jaikissondas; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, C G Ramjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 5,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, and 2,012 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowjee and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, J Samirmal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Beethoven s—1,000 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 14,000 cwts poppyseed, and 9,009 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,990 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 1,058 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 4,000 cwts linseed, 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, H Muganlal; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zuriehmoor s—8000 cwts linseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 10,010 cwts linseed; E D Sassoon and Co, 8,640 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts gafseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,509 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,007 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowjee and Co.

Gramsbergen s—250 bales hemp C Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal; 2,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Vullubdas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Baranfels s—70 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—115 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—144 cwts turmeric Nusserwanjee Bros and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—50 bales twist the Holland Bombay Trading and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—15 cases goldstone, M Palanjee and Co; 38 cwts cloves, S Vazir; 50 cwts olibanum R Damjee and Co; 110 cwts kismiss, D Pasa and Co; 72 cwts ooplate, S Vazir; 40 cwts kismiss, R Jeewandas and Co; 50 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 70 cases opium, P and O Co; 13 1-2 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 75 chests opium, S J David and Co; 18 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 39 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 113 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 175 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 18 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 3 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 26th September 1911.

THE CONGRESS AND THE PROTECTED STATES.

A GLANCE at the map of India and the last census returns reveals that outside the red lines delimiting the British possessions there are areas aggregating six hundred and fifty thousand square miles, carrying a population of some seventy millions, which are not administered by the Provincial Government and are classified as foreign territory, though in reality they are important and valuable adjuncts of the empire. These are the Protected States, ranging from Hyderabad with its extensive mileage and thirteen millions of people, to microscopic heritages with a few thousands of subjects. The majority of them are survivals of an era which existed before the Company exchanged commerce for politics, and with some notable exceptions their indigenous methods of rule have not advanced to the standards with which we are familiar in British India. Their interests are the personal care of the Viceroy, through the agency of the Foreign Office, while the more important are equipped with Residents and Political Agents who conduct their relations with the principal representative of the Crown and advise the chiefs upon the knotty points of administration or procedure requiring expert assistance. More than one scheme has been propounded for bringing them into closer association with the Central Government as colleagues and councillors, but for reasons which need not be reiterated none of these proposals have materialised. At present the most valuable assets derived from the States are represented by their intense loyalty to the throne, the eagerness of their rulers to share in the defence of the empire, their unanimous opposition to all forms of sedition, and their determination to offer no encouragement to itinerant "reformers" or preachers of new dispensations from British India. It is in the latter connection that we wish to direct attention to the recent occurrence which has procured for the Madras Congresswallahs a well-deserved snubbing from a State which stands second on the list of these protected administrations, and has been the cause of much furious prose in the vernacular papers guiding public opinion at the Coromandel Capital.

For the reasons assigned in the preceding paragraph the States are excluded from the influences which tinge the politics of British India, and their well-known desire to be left alone and not to have their placidity ruffled by haranguing demagogues from our side of the border has been thus far respected. But the Madras Congress Committee, believing that the State of Mysore required adventitious assistance for the rightful appreciation of questions under deliberation in British India, recently permitted their Secretary to undertake on itinerary in the Maharajah's territories with this object. The evangelist, however, went no further than Bangalore where, for reasons which the Committee profess their inability to fathom, the campaign came to a summary conclusion, because the Mysore Government refused to allow him to orate upon religious topics and the Resident made a similar prohibition in regard to the Cantonment which is under British jurisdiction. The particular matter which led to these vetoes was a proposed consideration of Hindu marriage reform, a subject which has brought the progressive party into sharp collision with the supporters of existing conditions, as evidenced by the exchange of polemics between the two now proceeding in the vernacular press and upon public platforms. Presumably, the Mysore Government viewed the lecture as likely to cause disagreements and wishing to exclude controversial questions from the placid atmosphere of the State forbade its delivery, without explaining the reasons for their action. It is the latter omission which has aroused the fighting instincts of the Madras Congresswallahs and caused them to pass a resolution questioning the right of an Indian State to decide points affecting the privileges of public speaking in its limits without any explanation, and refusing to give one when invited to do so by the elocutionist who was stricken dumb by the closure applied to him. Hence there has been a crusade in the local Vernacular press against this manifestation of Mysore exclusiveness and at a recent meeting of the Committee it was placed on record that the action of the Maharajah's administrators was "high-handed and unjustifiable." Proceedings in some Indian States occasionally deserve these condemnatory epithets, but we doubt if the resolve to keep Congress influences outside Mysore comes within that category for it, as well as all the other treaty States has full liberty to decide who shall be admitted or debarred from its boundaries. Apparently it is anticipated that the Government of India will interest itself in this monstrous interference with the freedom of itinerant lecturers as a copy of the Madras protest has been sent to Simla, but the neutrality of Lord Hardinge is not likely to be affected by this appeal, if indeed he does not secretly sympathise with the decision which has led to its presentment.

We recommend the Madras Congress Committee to study the Mysore rendition "Sanad" which contains a full recitation of the mutual responsibilities of the Government of India and the local administration. Amongst other things they will discover it provides that "the Maharajah shall at all times conform to such advice as the Governor-General-in-Council may offer him upon objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his subjects, and his relations to the British Government." It will appear to unprejudiced observers that the Maharajah has consulted these aims by the resolve to keep the domestic felicity of his people unimpaired by controversial influences and that the decision to do so does not demand the advisory mediation of the Governor-General-in-Council. In this connection it may also be pointed out that Mysore has a very stringent Regulation dealing with written and spoken criticism within its borders, and that this was the muzzle applied to the Madras Congress evangelist whose proscription was, therefore, legally justifiable. "I have armed myself," said the Maharajah in a letter to Lord Minto "with ample and unrestricted powers. The attacks which have been made upon my Regulation have caused me no concern, as I am convinced that it was a wise and most necessary measure and have no intention of modifying it." The Madras objectors have seemingly overlooked the existence of this Regulation which gives to administration full discretion to prohibit contentious debates, otherwise would hardly have committed themselves to the ridiculous proposition that the Government of India should censure Mysore for interfering with their gospeller. And finally it may be mentioned that in its National Assembly which meets at each Dassarah for the discussion of all matters touching popular interests and ideals, the State possesses an admirable safety valve not requiring expansion by the adventitious aid of the Congress. If marriage reforms are desired by the Maharajah's subjects—which at present there are no indications,—they are at liberty to formulate propositions which will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Rulers and his Councillors, without the help of demagogues from Madras, whose precepts may flourish in British India, but are rightly excluded from the serenity which environs the Protected States.

TRIPOLI. SCARCELY has the German war scare passed away than a threatening situation arises, this time principally between two minor European powers, Italy and Turkey, but again concerning territory in Northern Africa. Doubtless public feeling and events in Tripoli have been influenced by the occurrences in Morocco; in fact the Tripoli affair is only a part of a large question involving both. The Berbers of Tripoli have watched the growing power of three European nations in Morocco, and have recently seen these three nations intervening with armed force in the affairs of the country. It is only natural that this should make them look askance at the considerable colony of Italians, and to a lesser extent Maltese, which represent the European population of the country. They fear that eventually Italy will seek to assert a similar authority in Tripoli, to that which has been exerted in Morocco by France, and a feeling of dissatisfaction at the presence of the Italian Colony has become widespread. The country is already under foreign domination, it is true, but it is under a Moslem rule, and the people are determined to resist any effort to place it under the authoritative influence of a Christian power. The strength of the feeling, which has been aroused, is shown in the appeal which a hundred Tripolitan notables have sent to the Grand Vizier, in which they have declared that they will shed every drop of their blood before yielding an inch of their territory to the foreigner. It is also reflected in the manifest fear which has been inspired among the European population, who are hurrying as fast as they can find passages to Malta. Thus Italy, while she explicitly denies any intention of ever raising claims in the hinterland of Tripoli, has placed upon her the duty of safe-guarding the lives and interests of her subjects in the country, and has clearly been justified in making preparations for armed intervention. The most significant telegram of yesterday stated in fact, that Italy has obtained the view of the Powers on the situation, and they favourably regard the eventuality of her taking forcible measures. This message was on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. and it seems to be confirmed by the despatch from Malta of a cruiser under sealed orders. Italy has been most prominently mentioned so far in this affair, but it must not be overlooked that owing to the presence of Maltese colonists in Tripoli, Britain is interested, and this may be taken as a sign that the interests of British subjects are being safe-guarded. It is thus possible that not only will Italy have the approval of the Powers in any forcible action she may take, but under certain circumstances she may have Britain's active support. At the same time we see an Italian liner forcibly detained by the Turks, at the port of Mersina, and the situation is clearly critical. There are under normal conditions four or five thousand Italian and Maltese settlers in the country. Practically there are no Turkish colonists, but there is a Turkish garrison of about ten thousand troops.

PROMISE OF A NEW INDUSTRY. THE shortage of the sugar beet crop in Europe and the consequent rise of prices reported by Reuter will give an impetus to the newly established sugar beet industry of Britain. It may well be that 1911, which has been so remarkable a year in many respects, will see the first serious advance of an industry, which is expected eventually to do much for agriculturists. Judging from reports, which appear in the *Standard*, the beet crop in Engl and has been able to obtain sufficient moisture, and consequently has benefitted rather than suffered from the heat. From Norfolk, which appears to be the principal area affected as well as from other counties, where this crop has been taken up, reports are coming of remarkably fine results. It is said that experts, who have examined the fields, are even more astonished than the farmers. The crops are more promising than any in Germany or the Netherlands, and since much sunshine usually produces much substance, a high percentage of sugar is regarded as certain. Evidence is also being produced which confirms the view of those who had predicted that the English soil should produce a better crop than does the German; for although the present year is hardly a good one for making a comparison it is believed that British farmers will be able to maintain a high standard when they are more perfectly acquainted with the best methods of growing. The German average is about 13 tons an acre and an average of 15 or 16 tons an acre is certain in England, while it is possible that a higher figure may be reached. Even on the basis of 15 tons the farmer will make a handsome profit, amounting, it is estimated, to £4 per acre, or about 40 per cent. on his outlay. Many rumours of factories shortly to be erected in England have circulated through the country, but hitherto none of these has materialised. Until a factory for extracting the sugar from the beet and for refining purposes is operating in England, the industry cannot be regarded as an unqualified success. The despatch of the raw material across to the Netherlands is costly and galling to the British agricultural patriot. An English factory scheme has now made more progress than any mooted during the past few years. Unless there is a serious and unexpected hitch in its execution, sugar from British-grown beet will, it is asserted, be in process of extraction in an English factory by the end of next year.

AN INDIAN ON AMERICA. MR. S. NIHAL SINGH has just concluded in the pages of the "Hindustan Review" a series of articles entitled "as an Indian sees America" for which Americans will not thank him—if perchance they read his criticisms. American missionaries in India gave him the impression that the United States was a "Christian Heaven in full bloom." But, according to their visitor, it is nothing of the kind, that Christianity, alas, has very little hold on the people of the States, and that the clergy are no longer respected as the custodians of absolute unity. "With the old religion dead or decaying and materialism in the ascendancy, Americans are becoming soulless money-grubbers. Few, indeed, there are amongst them who ever bestow a thought on the life to come." Mr. Nihal Singh believes that the American has nothing before his eyes but the dollar, and has not time for anything but the pursuit of the silver disc. He amasses money, but usually at the expense of his health, "this appetite for the metal over-rules his love for wife, progeny and humanity. His knowledge is limited to tricks of his trade; nothing, not even his own comfort, interests him. And so proceeds Mr. Nihal Sing through many pages, for he has studied the American very closely and does not admire him.

THE P. and O. Company's R.S. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

A REQUISITION to the Sheriff has been extensively signed, asking him to call a public meeting at the Town Hall in support of Sir George Clarke's campaign against turf gambling.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd September, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 188,454 maunds and Rs. 8,200 in the earnings.

It is officially notified in Bangalore that ex-soldiers desirous of going to Australia this season should communicate with the Y. M. C. A. Secretary. The Federal Government is granting half the cost of the passage to suitable emigrants.

MR. BEAMES, new Chief Electrical Engineer for Mysore, has arrived from America and taken over charge from Mr. Gibbs, now of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Company of Bombay.

THE population of the Hyderabad State, according to the final figures, is 13,374,676, an increase of 20 per cent., as compared with 1901. Hindus, who form nearly eight-ninths of the population, have increased by nearly 18 per cent. and Mussalmans (one-tenth) by more than 19 per cent. Christians now exceed 54,000 against 23,000 at the last Census. There has been a large increase in the number of Animists, but this is due mainly to differences in classification. The difference between the final figures and the provisional totals is only 798.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Mixed Marriages.

UNRULY CADETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* Melbourne, Sept. 11.

The Premier, in an address on Monday, dealt trenchantly with the Labour policy submitted by Mr. Scaddan a month earlier. Claiming the privilege exercised by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Wilson, in criticising the proposals of the Labour Party, entered into an explanation of the policy of the Liberal Government. The mass of thoughtful opinion will be behind the Premier in his claim that progress shall be along evolutionary lines. The adaptation of legislation and the administration of affairs as occasion points out the necessity seems the logical principle of Government. It is improbable that many people will follow the leader of the Government so far as to call the Labour Party, a party of wreckers, though the phrase is robbed of a personal offensiveness in the sense that Mr. Wilson claimed that in pulling down the existing order of Government the Opposition has nothing tangible with which to replace it. As those who have given consideration to the matter believe, the Premier is of opinion that the land policy offered, with varying shades of interpretation in detail, by different Labour candidates, but with nationalisation of land in the background, must prove disastrous if brought into being. On one point Mr. Wilson has produced figures which will cause concern to those who, possessing the freehold, are of opinion that even in the event of nationalisation their lands will be paid for. It is not necessary to doubt the honesty of intention of the Labour Party in this matter; but as the Premier points out the financial impossibility, or, as at least most people will acknowledge, the exceeding improbability of the State being able to finance the purchase of the lands already alienated leads to the logical conclusion that the nationalisation policy must result in confiscation. The estimated value of the present freeholds of the State is £14,500,000; the improvements attached are of an aggregate worth of £17,750,000. Here is a total of £32,250,000. Compulsory resumption would mean an expenditure of not less than £40,000,000. Pertinently, Mr. Wilson asks: Where is this money to come from? It is true, as suggested by the Premier, that even the State Bank, favoured of the Labour Party, would be unable to shoulder such a load. The dissimilarity between the Labour and the Liberal programmes depends mainly on the land question and matters immediately dependent thereon. There are, of course, other, and important cleavages, but it may be said the land and the development policy that depends upon the settlement of it are the crux of the present election. Mr. Scaddan would do away with all exemptions under the present Land Tax; the Premier, if returned to power, would abolish this tax in its entirety, and with it the Dividend Tax, establishing a graduated Income Tax on the lines of that enforced in Queensland. The head of the Government in the wide scope of his address could not be expected to detail every item of the intentions of the Executive; but there is no doubt the electors will await with considerable interest a clearer exposition of the Ministerial views on this important matter.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

The Bishop of Adelaide (the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas), in the course of his annual pastoral address to the Anglican Synod on Tuesday, referred to the "Ne Temere" decree of the late Cardinal Moran. He said:—"The attitude of our Church on divorce leads me to refer to the outcry that has been raised about the "Ne Temere" decree. We may not unreasonably regret the decree and the slur which it casts on marriages of Roman with Anglican Catholics, if not solemnised by a Roman Catholic priest, but we hold, as the Church of Rome holds, that while a marriage is valid in the eyes of the State it may be invalid in the eyes of a Church and it appears competent for any religious body to lay down what marriage regulation it pleases for its own members. The Roman Church appears, therefore, to be within her rights in promulgating this decree for her own people. As regards non-Roman Catholics, and to secure any issue of the marriage for the Roman Church, however, the controversy will not be without profit if it awakens our people to the undesirableness of mixed marriages in general. Such are to be urgently deprecated in the interests of domestic peace and the spiritual life of husband and wife, for whenever religious convictions are divergent there is danger either that religion will be buried, and the home become irreligious, or that some unsatisfactory compromise will be effected, or that they, both husband and wife, adhering loyally to their respective tenets—the boys perhaps being brought up in the father's faith, and the girls in the mother's—there will be a permanent cleavage in the family on the most vital of all subjects. The struggle is hard when inclination and religion clash, and while we may gladly meet and mix in many other ways with our brethren of other Churches, I most earnestly, in the interests of all, deprecate mixed marriages."

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET.

Sir Joseph Ward submitted the Budget to the House of Representatives on Friday at Wellington. There is shown a surplus at the end of the year of £586,483, after transferring £800,000 to the public works fund. The total gross debt is £,1,078,122, less accumulated sinking funds, amounting to £1,240,734, leaving the net debt at £79,837,388. Sinking funds are now provided for all loans. "No other country in the world," said Sir Joseph Ward, "occupies so satisfactory a position. The railways pay more than interest on the money borrowed for their construction, and only 31 per cent. of the loans are not interest bearing." Continuing, he said that a Royal Commission would be set up to inquire into an unemployment insurance scheme and investigate the question of the increased cost of living. A Commission would also be appointed of representatives of employers and employees to examine into the scheme of insurance against unemployment submitted to the British Parliament by Mr. Lloyd George. The Budget outlined a scheme for the formation of farmers' co-operative banks with a State guarantee and for State financial assistance towards the establishment of family land settlements. It was proposed to ask the House to change the issuing of bank notes which, in future, after reasonable notice had been given, would be issued by the Government, the proposal being to make a State monopoly of operations hitherto carried on by private institutions, based on the principles of the Canadian system. It was also proposed to increase the graduated tax on land with a view to compelling owners to cut up estates. It was estimated that the surplus at the end of the year would be £878,927. Sir Joseph Ward proposed to ask authority for a loan of £1,500,000 for railway purposes.

THE SCOTTISH REGIMENT AND THE KILT.

A score of Scotsmen invaded the office of the Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce) on Wednesday. The object was to protest against the proposed abolition of the kilt as a distinctive garb for Scottish regiments in Australia. In introducing the deputation Mr. J. Milligan, the secretary of the Victoria Scottish Union, said that the deputation had been prompted by the Highland Society of New South Wales. It had been rumoured that the Scottish Rifles was to be abolished as a distinctive regiment, and that the kilts were to be taken away. After telling the members of the deputation that he had had the pleasure of visiting their country recently, and could, therefore, fully understand their love for it, and how full their hearts must be of old associations, Mr. Pearce proceeded to give his reply. Two questions had been brought before him. One was what was proposed to be done with the Scottish Regiments, and the other was whether the kilt was to be retained. They should understand that any privilege that might be extended to them would involve the consideration of other special regiments, such as the Irish and St. George's Rifles Regiments. It was the object of the Defence Department to provide a universal uniform for service, which would be recognised as the Australian uniform and would implant in the breasts of the youth of the country the same enthusiasm that the deputationists had said the kilt aroused in the Highlanders. If regiments had special uniforms and desired to retain them, there would be no objection to them using it on special occasions, but the Government could not undertake to supply such uniforms. In regard to the retention of special regiments, such as the Scottish, all that he could say was that exactly how the existing militia would be merged into the new forces was a matter not yet decided. He knew that there were sound arguments for the retention of the special regiments, and before any definite scheme was introduced the question would be seriously considered.

UNRULY CADETS.

But it must not be supposed that all Australians are yet imued with the right martial spirit. An outbreak of unruly conduct on the part of some cadets took place on Wednesday after a parade in the orderly room at Ballarat. When an officer was about to leave for his home, a number of boys hooted and jeered at him. They followed him along Curtis-street, calling out and attempting to block his progress. He pushed his way through the crowd of boys some of whom continued to pursue him into Greenville-street, the shouting being persisted in until the officer reached Sturt-street, after having expressed his intention of going for a policeman. Subsequently some of the boys said that the outbreak was the result of their resentment at what they regarded as the unnecessarily strenuous work to which they had been subjected.

In the Children's Court at Perth before the Special Magistrate (Mr. A. S. Roe), a senior cadet was charged by Lieutenant A. M. Phillips, area officer, 89a Guildford, that he being a person subject to military law was guilty of conduct of the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Mr. J. B. Mills appeared for the Defence Department, and the accused was defended by Mr. Cantor. Lieutenant Phillips stated that the defendant appeared on parade on August 21st, with a medical certificate. He stayed in the hall while drill was carried on and interfered with the parade by having in a disorderly manner. On being asked to leave he refused, and created a disturbance, using filthy language, and challenging his officer to fight. He had on previous occasions given a lot of trouble. After the drill he accosted an officer, who called a constable, and gave him in charge. The defendant, in giving evidence, admitted most of the facts, but stated that he had not previously given trouble. Mr. Roe said that he had no doubt that the defendant had given a lot of trouble to his superior officers, and was guilty of disorderly conduct setting a very bad example to the other members of his company. He would like to point out to the defendant and to other cadets that the defence authorities had been given powers when breaches of discipline occurred to deal severely with offenders, and he was liable to three months' imprisonment. He would be fined 7s., with £1 13s. costs, in default 14 days' imprisonment. In another case the charge was of a similiar nature. A senior cadet, while in the ranks called out, "This is no good to me. I'm going home." He left the ranks and went away, refusing to return, and by doing so upset the discipline of the company on parade. He was ordered to pay costs amounting to £1 3s.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Federal Attorney-General says he is having full enquiry made into the whole question of control of the sugar industry. "The broad general fact remains," he "that the Colonial Sugar Refining Company is asking not only a sufficient profit, but a £7 margin over that profit, and over and above what it is actually selling sugar for in New Zealand. Therefore all this talk about the price being raised only in sympathy with the world's price is beside the question. Indeed, the unfortunate Australian public may well regard this as adding insult to injury."

Mr. Hughes, referring to the question of a national sugar refinery, said:—"When we start in the sugar business we must start as a Government with all the powers of a Government, with powers to control Corporations, to nationalise monopolies, and to regulate the prices of sugarcane. In short, we must go about this business of dealing with the greatest monopoly in Australia in a way that will ensure success and not failure. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company can afford to laugh at the suggestion of establishing a refinery in the Federal or Northern Territory, which would cost the country millions and be doomed to failure. There is, however, at least one means ready to our hand by which we could obtain relief, and at which the C. S. R. Company could not laugh.

NORTHERN TERRITORY NATIVES.

The free and easy methods of employing natives in the Northern Territory will receive severe check by a regulation passed by the Federal Executive Council this week. It provides that no natives can be employed by any person unless he has a licence from the Chief Protector of Aborigines, whose duties are at present being carried out by Judge Mitchell, the Acting-Administrator. An applicant for a licence must state what are the nature of the conditions of the proposed employment, and the amount of wages to be paid. He must also supply credentials that he is a fit and proper person to employ natives. Mr. Batchelor, the Minister for External Affairs, states that the regulation will apply to everybody seeking to employ natives, including the Lutheran Mission at Hermanburg, and other aboriginal stations.

A.

GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fail to agree with your Leader on the "Gold Coinage for India" in your to-day's issue. You say: "But while the silver rupee remains the legal tender and while the standard of value is only partially based on gold, there will still be fluctuations in exchange and room for further reform in the currency of the country."

The Rupee is wholly based on gold and the fluctuations in Exchange are no more or less than the fluctuations that happen in other Gold countries when a debtor country has to pay to a creditor country with added cost of freight, insurance and commission. The Rupee is equal to 16d. gold as a German Mark is equal to 12d. gold. The currency of Franc is no more partially based on gold, because five Franc silver coins are an unlimited legal tender and the Bank of France is not bound to pay gold on demand.

You say, "Government are calculated to have reaped a profit of over 70 million pounds on the coinage of Rupees." How do you arrive at that? Not a single penny of the profit on coinage has been taken into the revenue; and the figure of the profit on coinage up-to-date which appears weekly is little under 19½ millions ster

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

ITALY INCLINED TO USE FORCE.

Turkey Detains Italian Steamer.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN PROPOSALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The French reply to Germany proposes certain modifications in the *formula*, in which French control in Morocco is set forth.

It is notable that France insists upon relations between Morocco and the Powers being carried on through France.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The *Temps* thinks that the Franco-German and Franco-Spanish Agreements, and Italy's movements in Tripoli will not exhaust the African problem.

This paper suggests the exchange of Central African territories, of which the Nile Valley is the natural outlet, for territories in the vicinity of Lake Chad, which would become a French lake.

ALENCONS, SEPT. 25.

M. Caillaux, speaking at a banquet here, deprecated exaggeration of the present difficulties. He said, "We are doing all we can to ensure France having complete liberty of action in Morocco, and we have no doubt that France and Germany, both desiring peace, will reach a lasting agreement."

PORT SAID, SEPT. 24.

News has been received here that the Turks have captured the Italian liner "Regina Margherita" at Mersina.

The Italian liner "Bosforo" has postponed her departure for Syria, fearing seizure.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

According to a message to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Paris, Italy has sounded the Powers regarding their attitude towards the eventuality of her taking forcible action in Tripoli.

The paper adds that the Powers are favourable.

MALTA SEPT. 25.

The cruiser "Medea" has been ordered to proceed eastward, with sealed orders, to-morrow.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Several Italian vessels have been ordered by the Italian Government to quit Turkish ports for Italy without loading or discharging.

The strictest censorship is being exercised in Italy. The news of Italian plans or doings only comes indirectly. Turkish newspapers are indignant and are using the threatening language.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

That, having failed in her attempt to lease Tripoli from Turkey and a practical settlement of the Moroccan difficulty having left the road clear and, by consolidating France's position in Morocco provided Italy with a ground for obtaining compensation, Italy is now taking some drastic action, seems to be generally assumed.

Messages from Milan to the *Daily News* and the *Morning Leader* say that the strictest censorship is being exercised and that warships are being sent out to scour the Eastern Mediterranean and to occupy the most important of the Aegean Islands. It is further stated that thirty transports will sail for Tripoli about Thursday.

It is understood that France is adopting an attitude of benevolent neutrality though there is much speculation as to the attitude of the other powers.

A *Times* message from Constantinople states that the Porte has instructed the Ottoman Ambassador in Rome to ask explanations with reference to the departure of Italian shipping from the Turkish ports.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Spanish Losses.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

In the fighting near Melilla recently, the Spaniards lost, according to the latest estimate, fourteen officers and 76 men killed and wounded, while the losses of the Moors were upwards of 800.

ACCIDENT TO NAVAL AIRSHIP

Wrecked on Leaving the Shed.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

After four months' alterations, the naval airship, while leaving the shed at Barrow, broke in the middle and was wrecked.

AFRICAN FEVERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Professor Anthony has arrived at Plymouth from a tour of investigation of the causes of various fevers in Africa. He stated that he had discovered a cure for blackwater fever, by the injection of an arsenical preparation, with which he had secured 93 per cent. of successes.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The death is announced of the Earl of St. Germans.

(Henry Cornwallis Eliot, the fifth Earl of St. Germans, was born in London in 1835. He was the fifth son of the third Earl and Lady Jemima Cornwallis, daughter of the second and last Marquess Cornwallis. He succeeded his brother, the fourth Earl, in 1881. He married the Hon. Emily Harriet Labouchere, youngest daughter of the first and last Baron Taunton, in 1881. He is a Liberal Unionist. He was educated at Eton and served in the Royal Navy in 1848-53, and was in the Foreign Office from 1855 to 1881. He owns about 12,800 acres of land. His son, Lord John Granville Cornwallis, who was born in 1890, succeeds to the title.)

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Reported Capture of the Ex-Shah.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, SEPT. 24.

Naib Hussein occupied Keshan on Friday. The Government troops surrendered. The Bakhtiaris fled.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

A telegram to the *Morning Post* from Teheran, states that a Turcoman chief has wired to the Cabinet from Gumesh Tepe, that he has captured the ex-Shah, and asks for instructions.

Prince Firman Pasha has been appointed Governor of Fars and the Persian Gulf.

INDIAN POLICE METHODS.

Mr. Montagu's Tribute of Praise.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The *Times*, to-day, publishes a column-long letter from Mr. Montagu to a correspondent embodying a statement of policy of the Government with reference to the Indian police, which Mr. Montagu explains he had intended to make at the adjournment of Parliament, but was prevented owing to the strikes.

Mr. Montagu pays a warm tribute to the police, who, he says, perform their duty with great bravery and energy in the difficult circumstances unknown in England. No praise could possibly be too high for the conduct of members of the force dealing with anarchical conspiracy of recent years at the risk of their lives, until a bullet in a side street ended an humble but heroic career.

Mr. Montagu rebuts the charges of frequent torture and points out that average convictions for torture in six years is nine, a record of which many European forces might be proud. He admits, however, the danger of the tendency to rely on confessions, which involves a temptation to exercise pressure.

Mr. Montagu enumerates the measures that are being taken by the Government of India to prevent the abuse of the confession system and declares that there is a maximum of precaution, beyond which it is impossible to go without crippling the force and sapping its *esprit de corps*, on which they rely for the preservation of the peace. Mr. Montagu is of opinion that the new rules for enquiries into charges against the police will be regarded as adequate.

Dealing with the Midnapore case Mr. Montagu defends the action of the Government in providing funds for the defence of the accused officers, which, he says, is strictly in accordance with precedent. He intimates that in future proposals for promotion and titles will be suspended in cases where an enquiry is pending.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR PARTY.

Candidates at Kilmarnock.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at a Labour demonstration at Bristol, defended the action of the Labour Party in designating a candidate at Kilmarnock. If the threats they had received were meant for a challenge, they were willing to accept it. They did not wish to hold their seats in the House of Commons, or elsewhere by favour of the Liberals.

RUSSIA'S NEW PREMIER.

Changes of Policy Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 24.

The appointment of M. Kokovtzeff, as Premier is officially announced.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 24.

The semi-official journal *Rossiya* declares that the rumours of a change of Russian policy as a result of the assassination of M. Stolypin are unfounded, and that such talk is a growth of absolutism, being evidently aimed at the unsettling of public opinion.

The journal adds that the idea of a popular assembly is rooted in the minds of the people, and forms a firm foundation to the fight against revolution.

[M. Kokovtseff, who had acted as Premier since the attack on M. Stolypin, has been Minister of Finance since 1906.]

JOHNSON-WELLS FIGHT.

Earl's Court Freeholders Take Action.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

According to *Sporting Life*, the freeholders of Earl's Court have given notice to the company that they intend to apply for an injunction to prevent the Johnson-Wells fight. As the promoter of the match refuses to release the company from its contract, a decision against the company will probably mean further litigation.

M. STOLYPIN'S ASSASSIN EXECUTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Bogroff was to-day hanged at Kieff.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" left for Bombay at midnight on Sunday with the outward mails of the 15th instant.

The steamer "Marmora" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

FRENCH WARSHIP ON FIRE.

Five Explosions and 500 Men Killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

A telegram from Marseilles states that a fire broke out in the ammunition hold of the warship "Liberte." The vessel sank in nineteen minutes. Between four and five hundred men were drowned.

TOULON, SEPT. 25.

About 660 officers and men were on board the "Liberte", which was commanded by Captain Jaures.

The fire broke out before five in the morning, and at first did not appear to be serious. Despite all efforts, however, it gained ground, and reached the fore ammunition holds, which had not been flooded.

The first explosion occurred at five o'clock A hundred men who were on deck sprang into the water. The men who were below were awakened by the explosion, and endeavoured to follow the others' example, but were called to their stations. Two more explosions took place, at brief intervals, and the "Liberte", sank like a stone. All that reappeared at the surface was a carcase of iron surrounded by a tangled mass of spars and wreckage.

Boats put off from the shore, and the vessels in port picked up some of the men, who had jumped overboard. Most of those, however, who had remained on board, were hurled into the air by the explosions, and were dead when they reached the water.

LATER.

There were apparently five explosions on board the "Liberte," the last occurring eighteen minutes after the first. France is stunned by the appalling disaster.

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Approver's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 25.

At the Special Tribunal to-day for the trial of the Ashe Murder Case the whole of this morning was occupied in the examination in chief of the approver, Somasundram Pillay, by the Public Prosecutor. He related how he came to meet Vanchi Iyer who said that crores of Indians were dying yearly from famine and plague; that the white men's rule is very tyrannical and that by killing white men only that "Swaraj" could be obtained. Vanchi Iyer further said to him that white men had ruined the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co., and that Chidhambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva were sent to jail for delivering lectures. For these two things Mr. Ashe was the cause, and he being the chief officer of the District, should be killed first. Vanchi Iyer promised to supply the necessary weapons. Vanchi Iyer's proposal was approved by Madasawmy and by the witness also. It was decided that after he had been murdered other white men were also to be murdered. The witness declared that the statements made by him to the Magistrate were true.

CYCLONIC STORM NEAR BERHAMPORE.

Railway Line Breached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

The Traffic Manager reports:—The severe cyclonic storm which struck the East Coast south of Berhampore, Madras Presidency, on the 23rd instant, has caused breaches in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the East Coast Section, between the Ponduru and Chicacole Road stations. The surrounding country is flooded and transhipment of passengers and their luggage is at present impossible. The Superintendent of Transportation has already arrived and the Chief Engineer is proceeding at once to the scene of the breaches.

RAMA MOORTHY, THE INDIAN SANDOW.

Returns to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

A cablegram has been received from London stating that Professor Rama Moorthy, the well-known Indian Sandow, left for India on Saturday from Marseilles to recover his health. He was exhibiting in London, but his success was marred by an accident. Several of the shows were great successes and it is expected that he would return to London next Spring for another season.

DEATH OF PROF. CHARLES GOLAKNATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 25.

Mr. Charles Golaknath Principal, University Law College, expired this afternoon after a lingering illness of four days. He was the eldest surviving son of Revd. Golaknath, the distinguished missionary, and was educated at Cambridge where he took his degree in Arts and Law. He was long connected with the Law College, first as Professor and latterly as its Principal. He was one of the trustees of several Sardar Dyal Singh trusts and was universally respected for his attainments and sweet temperament. He was the brother-in-law of Raja Sir Harnam Singh and was aged only fifty-three at the time of his death.

TRIMULGHERRY SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 25.

In the Trimulgherry Shooting Case, Major Parsons, Cantonment Magistrate, has framed a charge of murder against Gunner Marshall, Ammunition Column, R. F. A., and committed him to the Bombay sessions.

DASSERA IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 25.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala leave Ooty for Mysore on the 1st October and will be among the more prominent of the Mysore Maharajah's guests at his capital for the Dassera week. The European guests who are restricted as usual to Mysore State Officers are invited from the 2nd October.

DECCAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The Deccan Agricultural Association this evening held its second annual general meeting in the new Agricultural College at Bamburda, His Excellency Sir George Clarke presiding. The proceedings opened with the reading of the annual report by the Honorary Secretary, Professor Knight. Rao Bahadur K. K. Godbole proposed the adoption of the report and in doing so paid a tribute to the excellent results obtained by the Mutha and Nira canal irrigation works which had, the speaker said, bettered the economic condition of landholders. He trusted a similar undertaking on the part of the Government would meet with like success. After other speakers had addressed the meeting His Excellency Sir George Clarke said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"Members of the Poona Agricultural Association. No one can have studied the movements and tendencies in India for four years as carefully as I have done without passing through moments of great discouragement. Those who seek to cherish high aspirations for the future of this country as I do, must therefore warmly welcome all signs of the qualities by which nations are built up and must rejoice whenever such signs present themselves. Your Association may seem a small thing at its present stage, but to my mind it is one of the indications which justify hope for the future. You have started a movement which has friendly co-operation among all classes as its essence. Your objects are not only eminently practical, but they are directed towards the advancement of what is and must always be the foremost interest in India and in proportion to their success will be prosperity of the great mass of the people and of the country as a whole. As the annual report which we have adopted explains what has been accomplished in the two years of the existence of the Association and Rao Bahadur Gadbole tells us that the 'results are not discouraging.' I will go further than that. It seems to me that having regard to all the difficulties to be encountered more could not have been expected in this short time. Among the positive results I note specially the success of your journal and the increase of subscribers from 1,000 to 2,702. The publication of a Kanarese edition by the Dharwar Association which I hope may be followed by a Gujerathi edition and the work of the affiliation committee in securing the adhesion of five local societies and in promoting the foundation of four new co-operative societies are surely matters for congratulation. But there is more which the report could not bring to notice. We may be quite sure that the action of the Association has had the effect of directing the thought of many persons towards the great question of the improvement of agriculture, and we all know that ideas of this kind once started in the human brain always tend to spread. The quarterly meetings must have this effect and the journal will work in the same direction, gradually building up the desire for advance and for the knowledge by which it can be attained. The programme of the Association is ambitious and comprehensive as it should be and if it cannot for the present be realised in its entirety. You are right in keeping before yourselves and the public the highest ideals of achievement. I am doubtful, however, whether research and experiment can be undertaken by such a body as yours. Both require the services of full-time experts and this college under the indefatigable guidance of Dr. Mann will make the best use of the funds which the Government can provide for those special purposes. On the other hand your main task lies in the direction of education and of demonstration.

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

"You can with the help of the affiliated societies, create a cult of agriculture in the Deccan by taking knowledge to the cultivators and explaining to them by visible object lessons, where possible, the advantages of new methods, of new implements, of new products, of using selected seed and of care in cattle breeding. In addition to all such multifarious work the Association proposes to embark upon the business of supplying good seed, manures and improved implements to the cultivators. This is a branch of activity which can well be and is in many countries successfully accomplished by agencies established by such an Association as yours with great advantage to the promoters. For such purposes capital on reasonable terms is essential and I am thankful that the bank proposed by the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas has at length weathered all shoals and will soon be an accomplished fact. A great impulse to co-operation will thus be supplied and I hope that your Association will be able to reap the benefit. The suggestion that there should be a paid organiser seems to me to be excellent provided that you can find the right man who must possess real enthusiasm for the cause and be prepared to give strenuous work involving constant travelling and ceaseless activity. All these things make up a vast undertaking, but you are setting about it in the right way by developing intelligence and fostering self-help in co-operation. I firmly believe that you will obtain a surprising measure of success in the years to come. I have heard and read many speeches since I came to India but none have given me more pleasure than those to which we have just listened. The speakers show that they are in earnest for the

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

that they realise the difficulties to be overcome and that they have fully grasped the economic facts which ought to be and are not brought home to the mind of educated classes throughout India. I have been told that when this college was established the principal anxiety of intending students was to know whether they would be allowed to work for the L.L. B. This aptly illustrates the fallacies which unhappily prevail as regards the principles of sound education in India where the vital necessity for thoroughness yet remains to be recognised. As Rao Bahadur Gadbole has told us the Association must remember that cultivation is mainly in the hands of people who are very conservative in their ideas and who looked upon new methods with a certain amount of suspicion and distrust'. That is true of the cultivating classes in most countries, but the conservatism and distrust are being rapidly broken down by the increased attention which is now devoted to agriculture in all Western countries and by generous efforts of highly educated persons to organise this fundamental industry. The same process is needed in India where the widest of fields awaits its applications. I do not think that the Government can do more than pursue the policy which I can assure you we have at heart. Our irrigation works are already producing economic results of great importance. I am keenly anxious that the fine project of the Nira Right Bank Canal should be begun at once and that the Gotak project should follow. If the Bombay Government were permitted to finance its own irrigation scheme there would be no delay. Our liberal Tagai advances for the construction of wells are also producing markedly beneficial results and I was glad to hear Mr. Godbole say that Government may well be proud of what we are trying to do to help the rayat.

"But great as are the benefits of an insured water supply they cannot be fully reaped without the knowledge on the part of the cultivators. It is the business of the Government by the agency of this invaluable college to create a store of knowledge. It is the aim of your Association to disseminate what the College can provide, to remove distrust of new methods and to create interest in agricultural questions generally. To the practical mind of Mr. Godbole the revolutionary changes which have been brought about by the immense advance in the facilities of transfer are evident. The cultivator is now brought into competition not only with other localities, but with other countries, though this and other axioms of political economy are too generally ignored.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE.

"I wish to give you a striking instance of what has been accomplished in another part of the world in conditions by no means favourable. Denmark, after the disastrous war of 1864 which robbed her of her most fertile provinces, was left with only about 15,400 square miles of territory less than one-third of the area of Sind and with a population which in 1906 had grown to only about 2,600,000 souls. The land remaining largely consisted of sandy moor and marsh apparently unfit for agricultural production. Added to this misfortune there had been an immense fall in the price of wheat which had been the main staple of the cultivator. In such circumstances little Denmark was threatened with utter ruin. Science wisely applied, the grit of the people and the adoption of co-operative principles saved the situation. Butter, bacon and eggs have proved the salvation of the country. The co-operative dairies number over 1,000. They are to be found in almost every parish and more than 1 1-2 millions sterling have been expended upon them.

"The general organisation of agricultural industry deals effectively with inspection, transport and sale in the interests of the farmers. The total exports of Denmark, almost wholly the produce of the land, amounted in value to over 33 1-2 millions sterling in 1907. The regeneration of Denmark provides a striking object lesson of what may be accomplished by the intelligence of a united people, able and willing to organise themselves on a co-operative basis and to make the best use of the gifts of knowledge.

"The conditions of Japan approximate more closely those of India and on a previous occasion I spoke of the progress of agriculture in that remarkable country. There 55 per cent. of the families cultivate less than 2 acres of land and 85 per cent. less than 4 acres. The methods are still primitive, but the Japanese people know how to get a large production out of their land by indefatigable spade labour and they are now showing their complete readiness to adopt new methods and to make full use of the agricultural education which is provided; in addition the small Japanese farmer generally follows some subsidiary occupation and I certainly believe that our Deccani cultivators could in some cases at least add to their resource by the same means. How far this is possible and how help can be given in starting subsidiary industries your Association will in time be able to ascertain. It is unquestionably a matter well worth consideration. Mr. Kamat has made the suggestion that meetings and discussions should be held in the muffasil towns and not in Poona only and that the vernaculars should be used as far as possible. I think this is a wise advice and if the Association could find lecturers who could go about dealing with agricultural questions in bright and interesting fashion and courting free discussion afterwards, I believe that useful seed could be sown. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has told us of his visits to places in this district and of the good effect produced by talking to the people and explaining away their doubts. By these means and by practical demonstrations which the Government is trying to extend conviction of the

ADVANTAGES OF IMPROVED METHODS

and implements can be brought home to the minds of the cultivators. I agree with Mr. Kamat as to the comparative apathy of the educated public in regard to Indian agriculture, but I trust that this indifference to the foremost need of India will pass away and as I have said the formation of this Association gives grounds for the hope. It is absolutely true as we have been told that upon the primitive activity and the crude labour of the cultivators at present depend the trade and prosperity of the country we must never forget that while it is most desirable that much more of the raw material of India should be put through the processes of manufacture in the country. An all-round increase of production combined with an improvement of quality which is eminently practicable would add immensely to the general prosperity of the people. Mr. Paregaonkar has referred to the increase of population requiring a corresponding increase of production,—a point which I have several times laid stress. The food supply of the people with an adequate reserve for bad seasons must be maintained, and as manufacture which is steadily increasing tends to make fresh drafts upon the agricultural population the demand on the cultivator will grow and can be met only by making labour much more strenuous, which is probably impossible, or by bringing knowledge to bear upon the increase of production. I fear, I have detained you too long, but I have still to make an earnest

APPEAL TO THE CHIEFS, SARDARS AND LAND-OWNERS,

of the Deccan to give their ungrudging support to your Association. You see your way clearly to what can be accomplished, but you need the liberal funds which are essential to full success. I do not think that any object can be more truly patriotic or more distinctly national than the encouragement of Indian agriculture. Nor is any object more certain of attainment by the adoption of adequate measures, such as your Association can take, if it is worthily supported.

"Very recently I had a talk with an Indian gentleman who has devoted himself to agriculture, with conspicuous success and benefits to his fellows. He told me that after getting his land into good order he was able to obtain a return of 12 per cent on his capital. I mention this to show that large profits can be reaped from the good management of the land of India even without irrigation. But it is rather to the patriotism of the Chiefs and Sardars than to prospects of gain that I could appeal. Their example in taking a warm and a practical interest in agriculture would have wide reaching results. They can do what is impossible for Government and at the same time they can vastly increase the value of the work which Government seeks to accomplish for the good of the cultivator.

"There is another class from which also great help might be forthcoming if the editors of the papers which circulate in the mofussil would give more space to agricultural matters and would assist in bringing the results of the labours of this college and the benefits of co-operation to the notice of their readers. They would be carrying on what is in the truest and best sense a national work. It is now inevitable that we must face scarcity in some parts of the Presidency and I can assure you that the Government are taking steps in time to alleviate any distress which may arise later. The feeding of cattle in the places effected is receiving the most careful attention as though good years produce a superabundant supply of grass the reserves are unfortunately very small. I may mention that the Government has at least 800 lakhs of pounds of grass which will be made available to relieve the shortage. This grass will be supplied at Ahmedabad at about Rs. 13 per 100 pounds. I earnestly hope that the danger of a serious and wide spread famine has now passed and that the visit of our King Emperor and Queen-Empress will not be marred by the suffering of their Indian subjects which they would keenly feel. I have now only to offer my best wishes to the Association and to beg its members to believe their president takes the warmest interest in their success and will in the short time that remains to him do all in his power to promote the great national and patriotic objects on which their efforts are bent."

A vote of thanks to His Excellency concluded the proceedings for the day.

PLAGUE AT HYDERABAD.

Secunderabad Precautions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 25.

Active preventive measures are being taken in Secunderabad with regard to plague and its likely importation from Hyderabad. The Cantonment Committee had a special sitting and decided to ask the Resident to appoint a special European health officer and grant money for the erection of segregation camps, etc. A letter was sent to Mr. Bezonji, Secretary of the Peoples Association, asking the leading citizens to call for volunteers to act as plague officers. These were readily forthcoming and the Magistrate has asked all willing to assist in the work to meet him at the Court on Tuesday, in order to place before them measures for keeping out the epidemic.

The collapse of plague preventive measures at Hyderabad, owing to procrastination in arriving at a definite policy, caused people to be detained indefinitely in the segregation camps, and to this they objected. The result was that about 200 people were freely permitted to leave the camps. These scattered in various directions, and it is believed, a number have come to Secunderabad.

DROUGHT IN SOUTH INDIA.

Indian Cavalry Reliefs Interfered with.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 25.

In consequence of the prevalent drought in parts of Southern India, the relief movements of the Indian Cavalry in the 9th Division are suspended till further orders. The result in Bangalore is that the 20th Deccan Horse who have been ready to march at a moment's notice to relieve the 26th Light Cavalry, have been ordered to stand fast. It is believed probable that the reliefs will be cancelled for the year.

KABULI UNDESIRABLES IN CALCUTTA.

Attempt to Segregate them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

Five officers of North-West Frontier police arrived in Calcutta this morning in connection with the proposal to establish a Kabuli colony in Howrah. All homeless Kabulis who formerly have slept on the pavements of Burra Bazar will be sent to the new colony and the Frontier police have been brought down to explain the reasons to the Kabulis for their being sent there.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

A Dibrugarh correspondent wires:—The flat, "Kamrup," which has been loading for the Abor expedition and was to have left for Kobo on Saturday last, has met with an accident and her departure is postponed.

The "Kamrup" carries two months' supplies and will be extremely useful at Kobo, pending the erection of offices and godowns.

DIBRUGARH, SEPT. 25.

The river steamer, "Krishnagarh," collided with the flat, "Kamrup," and the latter was slightly damaged. These steamers were carrying stores for the Abor expedition and the accident may cause a slight delay.

It is expected the 1-2 Gurkhas who have been kept in reserve will join the expeditionary force.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

The police have arrested a young man named J. Phillips on a charge of having stolen a diamond and gold ring from the shop of Mr. Josephson, Jeweller, Great Eastern Hotel Arcade' It is alleged that while looking at a number of engagement rings Phillips had stolen one and that he was traced through having signed for a number of drinks at one of the hotels in the town. He is said to be a magician by profession and to be also an expert card player.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, SEPT. 24.

On Thursday night a heavy wind rose at Botad in Bhavnagar territory and clouds gathered, giving over an inch of rain.

Last night a big fire broke out at Wadhwan in the "Latti" of a timber depot, destroying all the stock. The fire lighted up the surrounding country for miles. The damage done is estimated at several thousands of rupees.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

London, Sept. 8.

For the first time practically the whole Portuguese Press openly publishes news of the movements of the Monarchists on the frontier under Capt. Couceiro and of their expected early raid into Portugal. The Monarchists are estimated to number 1,200 armed soldiers. The Republican authorities seem confident of defeating any invasion. The north is peaceful but excited; the Oporto garrison is in readiness for any contingency.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

BATSMEN'S FAILURE.

PARSIS HOLD THE LEAD.

The Parsis, having defeated the Hindus in the first match of the Triangular contest, met the Presidency yesterday on the Gymkhana Ground, Bombay, in the final game of the tournament for the cricket championship of Western India. About eight thousand spectators were present at the start of the game, which was watched with keen interest as there appeared every probability of the present contest coming to a definite conclusion, unlike last year's tournament when rain interfered with play. Both sides had selected strong elevens. There was one change in each team as originally selected, J. S. Milne taking the place of C. A. Tennant, and S. F. Madon replacing M. B. Wacha. The Parsis won the toss and sent the Presidency in to bat, as some showers of rain that had fallen overnight and a slight drizzle in the morning had rendered the wicket somewhat difficult for batsmen.

The Presidency's first venture realised only 104 to which the Parsis replied with a total of 154 for 8 wickets. The latter are thus ahead of the Presidency by 50 runs with two wickets to spare. This, at other times, would undoubtedly be considered a useful lead, but can hardly be regarded as such on the present occasion. The Parsis are not likely to get a sticky wicket to bowl on a second time, and as the pitch showed decided signs of improvement as the game progressed, there is no apparent reason why the Presidency, an admittedly stronger batting combination than their opponents, should not knock up a much bigger score than the one their first effort produced. The rare judgment of their skipper, Dr. Pavri, who winning the toss, elected to field, placed in the hands of the Parsis a splendid opportunity of which their bowlers whose style is admirably suited to sticky wickets, took the fullest advantage, but their batsmen failed to back up their bowlers' efforts. So that at present the chances of the game may be said to be nearly even, notwithstanding the fact that the Presidency are behind the Parsis by fifty runs. The last two Parsi batsmen, Bulsara and Madon, are not worth more than half-a-dozen runs; and on an improving wicket the Presidency should knock up a big total. All said, however, the Presidency collapse in the first innings was inexcusable. No doubt, the two bowlers, Warden and Bulsara, making excellent use of their opportunity bowled with good effect, rarely sending down a loose delivery, but, as stated above, that would not sufficiently account for the batting collapse of the Presidency. One after another their finest batsmen returned to the pavilion and, indeed, had it not been for the two innings of Greig and Watts, the total would not have reached even three figures. Under the circumstances it was a great pity that Greig was hurt while practising at the nets shortly before the match commenced, and had to run up to hospital to have his injury dressed. He consequently could not go in in the usual order of batting, and went in fourth wicket down. He struggled manfully to avert a collapse, but single-handed he could not do much, and was not out with 22 to his credit, when the Presidency innings had terminated with the total at 104. Watts, who opened the Presidency innings, contributed the top score by excellent cricket, which was unmarred by a single chance. His score would have reached still higher figures if he had not been in too great a hurry to score later on in his innings. With one hit however he lifted Warden right over the southern boundary into the Gymkhana pavilion. Underrating the calibre of his opponent he again tried to lift his next delivery—a short-pitched one—skied it, and was held in the long field.

In a certain sense, the Parsi batsmen might be said to have failed even much more completely than their opponents. They started in brilliant fashion knocking up the half century without loss and passing the Presidency total at the cost of only two wickets. Then, however, a rot set in, the Parsis losing six more men, including two All-India players, for an addition of only 57 runs. Their batting was devoid of any brilliant feature, though about half a dozen out of the nine batsmen that had a knock at the wickets obtained double figures. Meherhomji played a pretty innings of 25, but he was evidently not in his All-India form. Warden, another All-India man, made a couple of fine strokes and was then held in the slips. Notwithstanding the fact that the wicket helped them considerably, Warden and Bulsara deserve great credit for securing their handsome analyses. For the Presidency, Simms and Cooper carried off the premier bowling honours with four wickets for 41 and three for 17 respectively. The fielding was weak on both sides, each team dropping about four or five catches. The game will be resumed this morning at 11-30.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Christie and Watts opened the Presidency innings, Bulsara and Warden delivering the Parsi attack. Christie cut Bulsara to the eastern boundary, and Watts responded with a single off Warden, and a four off Bulsara in his second over. Christie then hit Warden for a single, and sent up ten. When at 6, Christie was given a life being missed in the slips by Chothia off Bulsara. He, however, gave another chance off the next ball in an identical manner and was caught, (16-1-6). It was a bad start for the Presidency. Brooke, who filled Christie's place, was missed immediately on arrival by Pavri off Warden. The new-comer then cut Bulsara to the boundary and twenty runs were telegraphed At this stage, Brooke was given out to a catch at the wicket off Warden, but the umpire called him back. At 34, Warden completely beat Brooke with a beautiful off-break. (34-2-14). Simms, who next joined Watts, cleverly put Bulsara to leg for four, and next cutting him for a single, put up 40. The Sussex amateur had a short stay at the wickets as he gave an easy chance at mid-off, when he had made only 6, and was held by Parekh off Warden. (44-3-6). Tillard, the next man in, opened merrily by hitting Warden for four, and, in the next over, drove him twice to the boundary. He then skied a ball off Warden and was missed by Colabawalla. But he did not long survive the life, Bulsara soon after beating him with a leg-break (59-4-15). Tillard had contributed 15 by forceful and brisk hitting. Greig, who was enthusiastically received on coming out of the pavilion, next joined Watts, and cut Bulsara for a single. Watts then opened his shoulders, hitting Warden over the southern boundary. He skied the next ball in the same direction, and was finely caught by Driver. The outgoing batsman had contributed 29 by faultless cricket, and he was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion (75-5-29). Purcell, the next man in, soon returned to the pavilion, caught by Kapadia off Bulsara. (75-6-0) Cooper, who joined Greig also quickly retired, caught and bowled by Warden (76-7-0). Halliley, the next man in, pulled Warden to the leg boundary and sent up 80, which came as the result of 70 minutes' play. Two runs later Halliley was held in the slips by Warden off Bulsara (83-8-5). Milne, who was next associated with Greig, hit out, quickly sending up the ninth decade. Immediately after, Warden had the new man caught in the slips by Chothia (90-9-6). Southey then joined Greig who hit out, cutting Bulsara to the Wandby Road boundary. There was immense excitement at this stage, the question being keenly discussed as to whether the Presidency would get their century. Greig was evidently trying to keep the bowling. Eventually the Presidency captain cut Warden for four and sent up the century amid tremendous cheering. Four runs later Southey was caught by Pavri off Warden and the Presidency innings terminated with the total at 104 (104-10-0). Greig was not out, 25.

THE PARSIS' FIRST VENTURE.

The Parsis entered upon their first venture at ten minutes to two, Colabawalla and Pavri facing the Presidency attack, which was entrusted to Southey at the Police Court end, and Simms at the Gymkhana end. Colabawalla cut Southey for a single. When the lunch interval was taken the Parsi score was five runs for the loss of no wickets. On the resumption after lunch, Colabawalla cut Simms's first delivery to the western boundary, and then scored the first ten by getting a single off the same bowler a moment later. At 13, Pavri was missed in the slips by Milne off Southey. The game had been somewhat dull, the batsmen adopt

ing defensive tactics. Then, however, Pavri livened matters by driving Southey for four, and twenty was telegraphed. At 24, Southey was relieved by Milne, whose first delivery Colabawalla put to the leg boundary. At 32, Pavri gave a hot return to Simms off his own bowling which the latter failed to hold. There was now a change in bowling, Halliley being entrusted with the attack in place of Simms at the Gymkhana end. The new bowler sent down two maiden overs in succession. Some time after, the half century was telegraphed as the result of an hour's batting subsequent to the lunch interval. Cooper relieved Halliley and sent down a maiden over. At 54, Pavri was caught and bowled by Cooper. Pavri had played good though somewhat lucky cricket for his 31, which included three 4's and was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion (54-1-31). Meherhomji, of the All-India team, was the next man in. He put Milne to the leg for four and then gave a difficult chance in the slips, which was not accepted. The sixth decade went up and was quickly followed by the seventh. Four runs later Watts relieved Milne. The change in attack had however no effect on the batsmen who continued to add to the score. This necessitated another change, Simms taking up the attack from Watts, who changed sides and bowled from the Gymkhana end in place of Cooper. When his score stood at 28, Colabawalla was missed at cover-point by Southey off Cooper, and the ninth decade went up. At 97, Meherhomji was out to a beautiful one-handed catch by Milne off Watts. The outgoing batsman had made 25 by pretty cricket (97-2-25). Warden, another All-India player, who was next associated with Colabawalla, hit the first ball that he got to the boundary and telegraphed the century amid loud cheering, which was renewed a little later on the Parsis passing the Presidency total. At 114, Warden was finely held at the wickets by Brooke off Simms (114-3-8). Chothia, the next man in, started merrily, sending Watts twice to the boundary. At 123, Colabawalla was smartly stumped by Brooke off Simms (123-4-39) Kapadia, who joined Chothia, did not long stay at the wickets, being out to a catch in the slips by Milne off the Sussex amateur (129-5-1). Driver came in next, and at 140 Cooper relieved Watts. The new man tried to pull Cooper and was bowled, the score standing at 144, (144-6-7) Parekh partnered Chothia, who a little later sent up 150 by cutting Cooper for two. Three runs later Chothia was caught by Southey off Cooper, (153-7-24) Mulla the next man in was soon out, being held in the slips by Milne off Simms (154-8-1). Madon was the ninth man in. At call of time the Parsis had made 154 for 8 wickets. The scores :

THE PRESIDENCY.
1st Innings.

E. E. Christie, c Chothia, b Balsara	...	6
T. H. Watts, c Driver, b Warden...	...	29
F. R. R. Brooke, b Warden	...	14
H. L. Simms, c Parekh, b Warden	...	6
Capt. E. T. Tillard, b Balsara ...	...	15
Major J. G. Greig (capt.), not out	...	22
V. E. Purcell, c Kapadia, b Balsara	...	0
K. E. Cooper, c and b Warden ...	...	0
W. S. Halliley, c Warden, b Balsara	...	5
J. S. Milne, c Chotia, b Warden ...	...	6
Major W. M. Southey, c Pavri, b Warden		0
Extra ...	...	1
Total	...	104

THE PARSIS,
1st Innings.

F. P. Colabawalla, st Brooke, b Simms ...		39
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.) c and b Cooper ...		31
R. P. Meherhomji, c Milne, b Watts ...		25
J. E. Warden, c Brooke, b Simms ...		8
S. M. Chothia, c Southey, b Cooper ...		24
D. K. Kapadia, c Milne, b Simms ...		1
D. D. Driver, b Cooper		7
M. P. Parekh, not out		2
H. F. Mulla, c Milne, b Simms ...		1
S. F. Madon, not out		0
M. D. Balsara, to bat		0
Extras ...		16
Total (for 8 wkts.)	...	154

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Presidency 1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Balsara	16	3	52	4
Warden	16	2	51	6

PARSIS.—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Southey	6	3	8	0
Simms	20	6	41	4
Milne	11	0	31	0
Halliley	4	2	6	0
Cooper	11	4	17	3
Watts	11	1	35	1

Umpires :—G. Bright and R. E. Mody.

B. V. A. vs. MR. KENNEDY'S TEAM.

A match was played on Sunday on the Oval between B.V.A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Won by the Bombay Gymkhana Mr. Kennedys Team by 35 runs Scores:—

B. V. A.

Sergt Spilling, b Purcell	...	0
Gunner Hearne, b Marrs	...	4
Mr Fisher, run out	...	2
Ser. t Gravestock, b McCormack	...	17
Sergt Forbes, b McCormack ...	...	21
Capt Cudlip, c Elliott, b McCormack	...	11
Sergt Barker, b McCormack ...	...	0
Sapr Rowe, c Elliott, b McCormack	...	14
Gunner Spilling, b Pearson ...	...	5
Gunner Murray, b Pearson ...	...	0
Gunner Lynch, not out	...	0
Extras	...	0
Total	...	74

MR. KENNEDY'S TEAM.

Elliott, c Cudlip, b Spilling A ...	...	2
Purcell, b Barker	...	5
McCormack, b Barker	...	40
Cadell, c Spilling, b Barker ...	...	12
Purcell b Barker	...	2
Powell b Forbes	...	0
Marrs, b Forbes	...	2
Kennedy, c Spilling, Cudlip ...	...	24
Pearson, b Barker	...	11
May, b Barker	...	1
Kemp, not out	...	0
Extras ...	...	19
Total	...	109

ROYAL HINDOO vs. SOCIAL C. C.

A match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade Maidan between the Social Cricket Club and the Royal Hindoo C C. Scores :—

ROYAL HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

Sadashiva, b Doshi	...	0
Chaskar, c and b Doshi ...	...	2
Jadava, not out	...	23
Pandankar, c and b Doshi ...	...	1
Nagwekar, b Doshi	...	0
Kalashkar, c and b Merchant ...	...	1
Manjrekar, c and b Doshi ...	...	1
Rave, c and b Merchant ...	...	2
Wadwakar, b Merchant ...	...	1
Wasr, not out	...	2
Waidya, b Merchant... ...	...	0
Extras	...	5
Total ...	...	38

SOCIAL CRICKET CLUB.

R M Doshi (Capt), c and b Jadava	...	28
A J Khanvasir, c Kalashkar ...	...	0
P D Bhatia, b Jadava ...	...	17
M D Mehta, not out	...	13
A L Khokani, run out ...	...	9
M N Merchant, b Nagwakar ...	...	3
N L Bhatia, not out	...	4
D S Gosalia, J T Bandookwala, D V Desai, A P Kothari, Did not bat		
Extras ...	...	11
Total ...	...	85

Thus the Royal Hindoo Club was beaten by 47 runs.

MINIATURE RIFLE SHOOTING.

Appended are the results of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Miniature Rifle Club for the "Daily Mail" (Empire) Miniature Rifle Clubs Contest for 1911.

This competition is keenly contested throughout the Empire and no less than 400 teams entered last year.

The best overseas score 1910 being 1844 points obtained by the Kolar Gold Field Vol. Rifles.

S V R M R C			
Cyclist Collyer, G	96	95	191
Cyclist Collyer, R	94	96	1.0
Lieut Ward, C M	99	89	188
Cr-Sergt Goundy, P R	96	90	186
Cr Sergt Gidney, F C	94	91	185
Vol Colquhoun, S	94	89	183
Sergt Major Wale, A A	90	90	180
Corp Gi dell, M	88	90	178
Vol Lee Smith	93	84	177
Sergt Vardon, S	94	80	174
Total	938	894	1832

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

R. WARWICK REGT. vs. DURHAM L. I.

THE first of the semi-finals in the Rovers' Tournament was played on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, on Monday evening, when the Royal Warwickshires met the Durham Light Infantry. The weather was dull, but fine. The Parsi-Presidency match was a counter attraction and consequently the attendance in the enclosure was not large at the start, but outside the ropes a large number of spectators had assembled. The Durhams played a superior back game to their opponents, but the forward lines were evenly matched and play never lagged. The Durhams' forwards were well fed by their halves and made most of the attack, but, owing to Smart's agility in goal, were unable to score. In the second half the aggressors were the Warwicks, but more than one chance of scoring was lost by the forwards. Then came Westall's shot—the shot of the season—which decided a splendidly contested game and sent the Warwicks into the final.

The Warwicks kicked off, but almost immediately the Durhams' forwards, combining well, got the ball and Smart saved a close range shot from Stead. The Warwicks now retaliated and after a moment's pressing, Westall put in a splendid shot from a difficult angle which Rennard held and cleared smartly. The game was fast and interesting, good football being played by both teams. The Warwicks continued their attack, until a clearance was made and, after a corner, Smart made a second good save and moment later Humble was given 'offside.' Baker was now forced to concede a corner, but Smart fisted out the kick. Once again the Warwicks' forwards got the ball, but they were unable to gain any advantage from a corner conceded by Riddle. After some up and down rushes, Dearlove took a long shot which only just went wide and then Westall put in a good wing run, but his centre was not converted. After the Durhams' had forced a corner off Bench, the Durhams pressed, and Smart was kept busy for sometime. Then Westall, fed by Turrall, ran up and put in a beautiful centre. Parkes got the ball and tested Rennard severely with a ground shot. Immediately after this Watson lost a splendid opportunity in front of goal by shooting wide. The Durhams were pressing when half-time came with no score.

R. Warwicks ..... nil
Durham L. I. ..... nil

After the interval, the Warwicks pressed and some good work was put in by Westall and Hillier on the left wing. Play now grew more even and was carried on in midfield. The Warwicks' defence was kicking somewhat wildly, but after clearing a corner the ball was given to Hannon through a mis-kick by Riddle. The Warwicks' centre-forward was, however, too late to get through with the ball. The home team continued to press and forced two successive corners, neither of which they converted. Once more Rennard was forced to concede a corner and this was followed by another, when Parkes lost an opportunity of scoring. Play was now full, of interest and an attack was made by the visitors, Smart fisting out cleverly when closely pressed. At last the Warwicks' forwards got the ball, Turrall feeding Westall who came down and beat Rennard with a marvellous high shot from an angle. The enthusiasm of the spectators rose to a high pitch and the game became intensely exciting, although the light was bad. The Warwicks still pressed and Mathews tested Rennard with a high shot which he saved cleverly. Hannon again nearly got through but Rennard picked up and cleared promptly. Stead got away just before time but Smart ran out and saved. Score :

R. Warwicks ..... 1 goal
Durham L. I. ..... nil.

The teams were as follows :—

R. WARWICKS : Goal, Smart : backs, Barker and Bench ; half-backs, Jarvis, Mathews and Turrall ; forwards, Parkes, Watson, Hannon, Hillier and Westall.

DURHAM L. I. :—Goal, Rennard ; back, Collier and Riddle ; half-backs, Fair, Dearlove and Lobb ; forwards, Caisley, Connelly, Stead, Humble and Race.

REFEREE : Mr. Wheeler.

In the Leslie Sprinting Competition, the Bombay Football Club joined a walk-over against the R.F.A. Kirkee, who were not represented. They thus gain 12 points and qualify for the final. Harwood was first doing, the length of the ground in 12 1-5 seconds.

THE TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

In connection with the forthcoming Union Jack Club charity matches, Major-General Swann, provided his engagements will allow him, has notified his intention of coming to Bombay to present the prizes and medals in connection with the Triangular matches. H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade has promised his patronage and has expressed a desire to witness the games.

RACING.

Poona 2nd Meeting.

SECOND DAY'S HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The handicaps, for the racing in the second meeting at Poona on Wednesday are as follows :—

SEPTEMBER PLATE.—About 5 furlongs :—Tangaroa, 10st. 3lbs. ; Lumination, 9st. 12lbs. ; Aquatic, 9st. 11lbs. ; Chobham, 9st. 4lbs. ; Socialist, 9st. 2lbs. ; Paul Pry, 8st 12lbs ; Lord Merv, 8st. 4lbs. ; Watch Tower, 8st. ; Malmsey, 7st. 10lbs. ; Elser, 7st. 9lbs. ; Chivalry, 7st. 7lbs. ; Sequent, 7st. 6lbs. ; Huka, 7st. 6lbs.; The Cellarer, 7st. 5lbs ; Grevilles, 7st 3lbs ; Pincher, 7st 2lbs ; Lady Portland, 6st 8lbs ; Chestnut Park, 6st 7lbs.

If top weight accepting is under 9st 12lbs ; it will be raised to that weight, and the other in properties.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—1 1-2 miles :—Gallileo, 9st 12lbs ; Lady Spring, 8st 12lbs ; The Loaf, 8st 5lbs ; Vancouver, 8st 12lbs ; Sholto, 8st ; Ballymaclune, 7st 12lbs ; Royal Scotland. 7st 10lbs ; The Cockatoo, 7st 8lbs ; Lady Eva, 6st 7lbs; Devereux, 6st 4lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised to 10st.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—1 1-4 miles :—Tajimulook, 9st 12lbs ; Valens, 9st 3lbs ; Zainulmulook, 9st 11b ; Guinea Gold, 8st 12lbs ; Thabor, 8st 10lbs; Meazer, 8st 7lbs ; Braganza, 8st 7lbs ; Sir Visto, 8st 6lbs ; Winchester, 8st 4lbs ; Parliament, 8st 3lbs ; Tachreet, 8st 3lbs ; Young Salanic, 8st 2lbs ; Urgent, 8st; Shawcutt, 7st 13lbs ; Hadee, 7st 12lbs ; Brigand II 7st 11lbs ; Well Done, 7st 10lbs ; Sir Hugo, 7st 8lbs and Bashir, 6st 10lbs.

A Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 1lbs.

TALEGAON PLATE.—7 furlongs:—Dumra, 9st 12lbs ; Mudkoor, 9st 10lbs ; Dawood Beg, 9st 2lbs ; Fahad Beg, 9st 11b ; Company, 9st 11b ; Singer, 8st 13lbs ; Young Thara, 8st 10lbs ; Director, 8st 10lbs ; Dilkhush, 8st 10lbs ; Vazir, 8st 8lbs ; Balez, 8st 7lbs ; Lama, 8st 5lbs ; Little Lafy, 8st 4lbs ; Nasibdar, 8st 11b ; William Rufus, 7st 12lbs ; Nurgis, 7st 11lbs : Masoel, 7st 10lbs ; Fairplay, 7st 8lbs ; Mutcood, 7st 7lbs : Aden, 7st 7lbs ; Antica, 7st 5lbs; Zomat, 7st 3lbs; Takte Jamshed, 7st.

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

COLONIAL PLATE.—1 mile :—Lee Grand, 10st 3lbs ; Ask Mamma (Late Waimoko) 9st 5lb ; Wild Boy, 9st ; Cheeky, 8st 10lbs ; Pantry Girl, 8st 2lbs ; Evening Herald, 7st 12lbs ; Encourage, 7st 12lbs ; Runaway Girl, 7st 7lbs ; Rolling Stone, 6st 12lbs ; Spring Daisy, 6st.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 7lbs.

LAWN PLATE.—About five furlongs:—Lookman, 9st 13lbs; Rajput 9st 13lbs; Abdul Malik, 9st 11lbs ; Majesty, 9st 9lbs; Zoolphekarr, 9st 11b; Ashroff, 9st ; Tachreet, 8st 13lbs; Grey Falcon, 8st 4lbs ; Chechan, 8st 3lbs ; Mudkoor, 8st 2lbs ; Young Majub, 8st; Zuffer Beg, 7st 13lbs; Bay Middleton, 7st 12lbs ; Creditor 7st 11lbs ; Young Thara, 7st 9lbs ; Sharar 7st 3lbs ; Grey Mist, 7st 2lbs; Woolwinder, 7st 11b ; Mezahim, 7st 11b ; Happy Land, 7st ; Pendil 6st 12lbs; Sinclair, 6st 10lbs ; Fado 6st 9lbs; Ordinary, 6st 4lbs ; Good Morning, 6st.

POLO.

Poona Junior Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The final of the Junior Polo Tournament between 26th (K. G. O.) Cavalry and the 7th Dragoon Guards was played this evening. There was a very large gathering in the pavilion and the grounds all round who followed the game with close interest. Both the teams were well matched and played a strong and good game. The visitors were better mounted and this advantage enabled them in several instances to avert distaster ; besides they played a good combined and hard hitting game.

For the 26th Cavalry, the losers, Captain Popham and Lieutenant Greenway played conspicuously well though bad shooting on the part of the team told against them. Mrs. Curtis at the close presented the cup to the winners.

The teams were constituted as follows :—

26th (K. G. O.) Light Cavalry,—Mr. A. G. Armstrong, No. 1 ; Lieutenant C. K. Greenway, No. 2 ; Mr. J. A. Collum, No. 3 ; Captain E. L. Popham (back).

7th Dragoon Guards were represented by Captain E. C. Watson, No. 1 ; Captain L. J. Mansel, No. 2 ; Major B. G. Clay, No. 3 ; and Captain, M. E. Lindsay, (back.)

Umpires:—Capt. G. Lucas of the Governor's Body guard and Mr. D. M. Fraser, C. I. H.

First Chukker—The Dragoons got away with the ball from the start, but Popham followed them close in and ran the ball down where it was diverted. Same thing happened again, but this time Greenway's shot at the goal went wide. Following a scrimmage in the Dragoons' territory Greenway and Armstrong broke away and the former scored with a cross stroke. Score : 26th Cavalry one, goal ; 7th Dragoon Guards, nil.

Second Chukker.—The Dragoons gradually work ed the ball into the Cavalry territory and Mansel equalised from a scrimmage in front of the flags. Fast play at either end followed during which the Dragoons made several unsuccessful attempts to score. Score : 26th Cavalry, one goal ; 7th Dragoons, one goal.

Third Chukker :—The Cavalry kept up the attack on the Dragoons' goal till Watson got away, but a penalty pulled the Dragoons up. They however again returned to the attack, but were not allowed to score.

Fourth Chukker :—The Dragoons following up the ball Mansel got possession in front of the Cavalry flags and scored. Greenway then made a fine run across the field and a melee at the mouth of the Dragoons' goal followed, but the ball was got away again. The Cavalry then worked the ball down, but Clay got it out of danger. Score : 26th Cavalry, 1 goal ; 7th Dragoons, 2 goals.

Fifth Chukker :—The Dragoons opened the attack in this chukker, but the ball went out. Hitting out from behind their flags Cavalry carried the ball into the Dragoons' territory but were driven back. They came again and Popham sent in a single shot which just missed the flags. Watson and Mansel then broke away and attacked in turn where Greenway was just in the time ball coming to a halt in front of the flags. Score: 7th Dragoons. 2 goals; 26th Cavalry, one goal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Boxing Tournament.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles held a boxing tournament at the Skating Rink last evening. The programme was supplementary to that of the annual tournament for adult companies which is held in camp and was confined to cadet competitions and exhibition contests. The cadets made a very good show and if they did not always display as much knowledge as some of their seniors, they put plenty of spirit into their fighting and nearly every match was interesting. There was a moderate attendance which included Colonel Dunlop, V. D., Major P. R. Cadell, Capt. Busch, Capt. and Adjutant Byrne, Mr. Justice Beaman, Capt. Lumsden, R. N. and others.

The programme opened with semi-finals in the cadet classes, the earlier rounds having been previously decided. In Class A (8st. and over) Cadet Wilson beat Cadet Royal and Cpl. Philbert beat Cadet Reid. In Class B. (from 6st to 8st) Cadet G. Jukes beat Cadet Sinclair and Cadet Hearne beat Cadet Fox. In Class C. (under 7st.) Cadet Jukes beat Cadet Rollings and Cadet Hudson beat Cadet Sinclair.

Vol. Windsor (C. Co.) and Cyclist E. Brown (E. Co.) had a four round contest. It was an uninteresting fight in which Brown was soon beaten, but his opponent refused to take his chance and Brown lasting out the four rounds, Windsor won on points.

Vol. Chaves (C. Co.) then fought a four-round contest with Bugler Locker (F. Co.) Chaves seemed much the more likely fighter, but he held off too long, and Locker scoring quietly managed to get the verdict on points.

Cyclist Macqueen in a four round match knocked out Vol. Birch in the first round.

Following were Cadets' finals:—In Class A. Corpl. Wilson beat Corpl. Philbert after an even fight. In Class B. Cadet G. Jukes had a level match with Cadet Hearne and won narrowly. In Class C. Cadet D. Jukes had the better in both rounds with Cadet Hudson, and won with something to spare.

The Tournament concluded with a battle Royal Blindfold. This was the most divesting item of the evening. The five competitors were blindfolded and placed in the four corners and in the centre. They were then directed to advance four places and fight. An amusing five minutes followed.

Afterwards Capt. Lumsden distributed the prizes.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Anti-Government Agitation.

Peking, Sept. 3.

The Government views with alarm the growing agitation at Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, against the Government's railway policy as embodied in the "Four Nations" Hukuang Railway Agreement. Chengtu is the headquarters of the provincial company who had begun the construction of the line which now becomes the American section. Passive resistance has continued for ten days. The shops are closed and all business is paralysed. There has been no violence, but disturbances have occurred in two neighbouring districts, which troops have been sent to suppress.

So far the agitation has been anti-Government, not anti-foreign ; but as a precautionary measure foreign residents have been advised to gather in one compound. Sheng Hsuanhuai, Minister of Communications, is inspiring the Government to act with determination in opposing the provincial clamour, for, if the Government vacillates, there will immediately be similar agitation at Wuchang and Changsha, where the present attitude is one of animated expectancy.

The present Viceroy of Szechuan, Chao Erhfeng, a man of considerable strength of character, established Chinese authority in Tibet. Unfortunately, during an interregnum, his office was held by the provincial treasurer, who sympathized with the provincial opposition to the Government railway policy. This afternoon Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, called on Prince Ching, presumably because rumours, now known to be groundless, were current that the counsels of the Government were divided on the question.

September 5.

To-day's telegrams from Chengtu report that the situation is somewhat improved. No rioting has taken place. The disturbances in the two neighbouring districts referred to in a previous telegram have been suppressed. A Vigilance Committee has been formed among the people for the protection of property and for the prevention of violence. Proclamations have been issued by the agitators enjoining the people to remember that the demonstration is directed towards the preservation of provincial rights, not against foreigners.

The Central Government fully realizes the serious situation which would be created if it yielded to the provincial clamour, but is somewhat embarrassed to find that the Viceroy, who was believed to be a man of resolution, is inclined to favour the views of the agitators. The Viceroy, however, has definite instructions, which he dare not disregard, and is held responsible for the maintenance of order and for the protection of foreigners.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

WOMEN'S WORK IN WAR.

The Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps, who have been in camp at Studland, near Swanage, will return to London to-day after their ten days' arduous training under the direction of their organising commandant, Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, and under the supervision of Major Langford Lloyd, D.S.O., of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Comparing the work in camp with the course undertaken at headquarters in London, the organising commandant said yesterday that the work done during the year was more or less theoretical, but in camp the theories thus learned were carred out in practice, and as nearly as possible under war conditions. "Every member of the corps thinks the training has been all too short," she added, "and is sorry to go home. The results of the training have been an unqualified success in every way." Major Langford Lloyd said that the corps had not learned a great deal since last year, but they had become much more proficient in what they already knew. He thought there was a great opening for women in the class of work which the Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps had taken up. Their work was not in the active zone in time of war, but in what was known as the "evacuating" zone, and in this capacity there was a good opportunity for women to show what they were worth. As to the "field" day which had practically concluded the actual training, Major Lloyd said that it was the first big problem which the corps had had to work out, and although there were a few mistakes in the actual reading of the problem, on the whole they did it quite well.

Mr. Remnant, member of Parliament for Holborn, is most enthusiastic in his praise of the keenness of the corps. He is spending a holiday at Studland, and has paid frequent visits to the camp. In the course of a conversation he revealed himself as a great believer in the work of the corps and in its objects, and mentioned that each year it cost the members about £250 for their equipment and expenses of camping, etc. Although their objects were national, they received no Government grant at all, and he said he was going to move in the matter and bring it before the notice of the Government in the early stages of the autumn session. "If the Government would give them a grant of £500 they would get the recognition they deserve, and it would enable the corps to extend the system greatly," he said. "If the movement could be extended it could possibly be established in every county." Mr. Remnant added that it was his intention not to use any of his £400 a year salary as member of Parliament for himself, but to give it towards such national objects as the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps, which was one of the first to which he would subscribe.

GARRISON'S WINTER TEST.

A military correspondent had the privilege of seeing a garrison in the French manœuvres put to a severe test on a cold winter's night by what is termed an "alerte." At one o'clock in the morning a telegram reaches the general in command simply directing him to march out in the direction of the frontier, "cleared for action," with ammunition and fighting trains. Within a few minutes the quiet streets become noisy with the clattering of mounted orderlies, who slide over the frozen snow in their task of arousing all officers living in the town. The troops rapidly and quietly assemble in arms, ammunition and stores are distributed, and by four o'clock the roads leading to the bridges over the river Meurthe on the east of the city are filled with dark and silent columns of troops. To the uninstructed civilian nothing seems simpler than to cross a river by a bridge, nor does the operation present any difficulty for a small party, if unopposed. But for an army the case is different, particularly if night intervenes, if fighting has taken place, if the approaches to the bridge are narrow and difficult, or, finally, if the enemy interferes. Even at peace manœuvres accurate calculation by the Staff, simple, clear orders from the general, and fine discipline among the troops are essential to achieve the operation swiftly and smoothly. The electric light shone on the helmets of the Dragoons, on the long cannons of the artillery, and on the serried ranks of the rapid-moving infantry, as the Nancy Division crossed the stream, but the sight carried the memory back to the record of the historical river passages of the French army. The terrible catastrophe on the half-frozen waters of the Beresina ; the even more disastrous passage of the Elster on the day following the defeat of Leipsic ; and the passage of the river after the terrible battle of La Rothiere in 1814, where Napoleon had in vain attempted to shatter the invaders of France, and was then compelled to withdraw his sadly-diminished legions in the cold night, fearing that at any moment an advance of the Allies should terminate his career, with the existence of what was left of the Grand Army. But the Allies also had suffered too severely to pursue that night.

It is the practice in France for one garrison to manœuvre against the one nearest to it, and if about twenty miles intervene scope is afforded for manœuvring skill and marching power. The greatest attention is paid to marching in the French army, and the feats of the young troops at this, the most essential part of the trade of war, are truly wonderful. They are only achieved by long and careful practice of marching, with full haversack, ammunition, and entrenching tools, progressively carried out, so that the soldier becomes insensibly inured to the weight and to the strain. The utmost precautions which science and experience have suggested are adopted to economise and develop the marching powers of the foot-soldier, for in serious war on a great scale the soldier's legs still count for more than all the mechanical contrivances put together, whether they run on the earth, in the waters under the earth, or in the air above it. The best marching infantry in the great majority of cases wins the battle.

SOCIALISM AND THE ARMY.

"Socialism and the Army" is the subject of a trenchant article by Mr. Arnold White in the current issue of "Liberty." "During the fifty-one hours of civil war which were the fruit of Mr. George's Limehouse and Mile End speeches, the public received from the troops more than a shillingsworth of protection for each shilling expended on military pay." In no instance, Mr. White proceeds, was there a case of fraternisation between the mob and the troops. The staunchness of the Army to its duty was, he declares, too well understood for the Anarchist leaders to dream of tampering with the Regulars. Mr. White points out that "a department of the Social Democratic Federation is specially devoted to the corruption of the Regular Army, because public brigandage and the general strike are alike impossible, while the Army is true to its salt. So good is military discipline that the Army is impregnable to the subtle enticement of the missioners of anarchy. On time-expired non-commissioned officers and men, however, we cannot say that predatory Socialism has made no impression. Any close observer of the late riots at Paddington Station, when vans were overturned and 'peaceful' picketing was well in evidence, must have been struck by the military skill shown in the disposition of the picket parties. When the vans were upset it was evident that the men who upset them thoroughly understood their work. The places where the vans were upset were carefully chosen. A remarkable feature about these picket parties was the presence of well-set-up and soldierly leaders who were engaged in applying to the overthrow of society the lessons learned under military discipline." In conclusion, Mr. White insists that, "as an anti-Socialist measure, in national interests and in the name of justice, the increase of the pay of the Navy and Army would seem to be advisable, even if members of Parliament wait a little longer for their stipends."

LARGE ORDER FOR TORPEDOES

A correspondent informs us that the United States Navy Department has given an order for 180 torpedoes to the Whitehead Torpedo Company. Commander Volney O. Chase, who has been in command of the torpedo practice ship "Monitgomery" has been detached from that duty and ordered to England to superintend personally the construction of the torpedoes. This is the largest order for torpedoes that has ever been placed at one time by the American Government, and approximately twelve months will be required for their manufacture and delivery.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

Trades Union Congress.

MR. TILLETT'S VIOLENCE.

London, September 9.

At the British Trades Union Congress, which opened at Newcastle on the 4th inst., angry and tumultuous scenes signalised the introduction of a question involving religious differences.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P. for West Ham and general secretary of the National Union of Gasworkers, moved a resolution in favour of secular education.

Mr. Sexton, a Roman Catholic representative of the Liverpool dock labourers, amidst a storm of interruptions, vehemently denounced Mr. Thorne's motion, which was, however, carried by a large majority.

The Congress unanimously resolved that no effort should be spared to arouse and maintain discontent with their conditions among underpaid workers, and to quicken their determination to secure an adequate living wage.

Question of payment of wages on Bank Holidays, when workers are by law prepared from working, was discussed at length. A resolution was carried urging the introduction of legislation compelling employers to pay wages to their men for all Bank Holidays, and for any other holiday which may be subsequently proclaimed.

The case of Mr. Ben Tillett, the widely-known strike promoter, who during the previous day had struck in the face a fellow delegate to the Congress during the luncheon hour adjournment, was brought up for condemnatory action. The president said that the parliamentary committee of the Congress was quite powerless to deal with Tillett (who is general secretary of the Dock, Wharf, and General Labourer Union of Great Britain and Ireland), but had placed on record its indignation at his conduct.

The action of Mr. W. Crooks, Labour M. P. for Woolwich, in introducing to the House of Commons a Bill for the prevention of strikes, was considered, and a resolution was carried censuring him for having taken such action without the authority of either the trades unions or the Parliamentary Labour Party.

London, Sept. 10.

The Trades Union Congress was concluded at Newcastle yesterday. The Congress instructed its parliamentary committee to co-operate with the Labour Party in formulating a scheme for the unification of the various labour sections. The opponents of the idea argued that the introduction of politics would be detrimental to the usefulness of the Congress.

Tribute to the late King.

London, Sept. 10.

In the Crathie Church, near Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, to-day His Majesty the King unveiled an Iona marble communion table and an exquisitely carved oak screen, both of which had been provided by himself in memory of the late King. Among those present at the ceremony were the Queen, the members of the Royal Family, Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and Sir Frederick Treves (Serjeant Surgeon to the King).

Portuguese Republic.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.

Four thousand Republican troops with 20 field and mountain guns are awaiting the Monarchist forces, estimated at 5,000 men, with 40 guns, mostly Maxims. Two aeroplanes from the Monarchist army are constantly flying over the Republican camp at Chaves. The delay in the attack upon the Republicans is attributed to the fact that the Monarchists are awaiting the arrival of £500,000 from England.

The German Manœuvres.

Berlin, Sept. 11.

The German military manœuvres, in which 110,000 men will take part, will be commenced today in the forest country on the Mecklenburg-Pomeranian border. The district includes a chain of lakes, where the French General, Murat, isolated and overwhelmed the retreating Prussians in 1806. Two armies will be opposed to each other, and of these one will be under the command of Prince Friedrick Leopold of Prussia and the other will be under that of Field-Marshal von der. Goltz. Attached to each army will be four aeroplanes, each manned by a pilot and an observer. The supplies for the troops will be delivered by 5-ton motor lorries travelling 20 miles an hour. The Kaiser reached the scene of the manœuvres yesterday.

Irish Party in Pawn.

London, Sept. 10.

Speaking at Cork yesterday, Mr. Tim Healy, M.P., commented upon Mr John Redmond's recent silence regarding politics, and remarked that the Government had so framed the Veto Bill as completely to place in pawn the entire power, machinery, and votes of the Irish Party for three years. He denied the Ireland would be unable to pay her way under Home Rule.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

London, Sept. 9.

The Manchester "Guardian," in an article on national defence and compulsory military service, intimates that the Australian system of compulsory cadet service is to be practically investigated by five commissioners of the National Service League.

These commissioners, who have been privately appointed by the extremists of the League, will proceed to Australia in order to prosecute inquiries into the working of the Australian system of compelling youths to undergo military training.

THEFTS FROM THE LOUVRE.

Paris, Sept. 10.

A well-known Russian writer named Hostrowisky has been arrested here on a charge of having been concerned in the recent theft of a number of Phoenician statuettes from the Louvre. The stolen goods were restored through the agency of a Paris journal, which Hostrowisky represented the negotiations with the thieves. The police believed that Hostrowisky was also connected with the theft of the picture "La Gioconda" from the Louvre.

ENGLISH AERIAL POST.

London, Sept. 9.

Owing to the strong wind blowing when the first aerial mail was despatched yesterday from Hendon to Windsor the aviator, Hamel, went alone in his aeroplane. He carried a load of 9,000 letters and postcards.

Over 100,000 letters were consigned to the aerial post, and the balance await weather sufficiently favourable to permit of their transport to Windsor aeroplane.

Among the letters carried by the first aeroplane mail was a message from suffragettes to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, bidding him remember votes for women in 1912.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

London, Sept. 11.

T. W. Burgess, who recently succeeded in swimming the English Channel, has refused offers of large sums from music hall managers for swimming exhibitions. One manager offered him £500 for a week's engagement. Burgess declares that he is willing to attempt to swim from England to France and back again after resting in France, all within 50 hours, provided he is offered £10,000 for the successful performance of the feat.

OUTRAGES ON CHINESE.

San Francisco, Sept. 9

The distinguished Chinese diplomat Woo-chung-yen has arrived here on an official mission from Pekin in respect to the reported outrages on Chinese in Mexico.

Woo-chung-yen will investigate thoroughly the reports that Chinese were shot down by Maxicans at Torredon, and compensation is to be demanded.

THE SPY SCARE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Bluejackets with ball cartridges are guarding the dock gates at Barrow to prevent the letting out of water and the consequent stranding and damaging of the warships berthed in the docks. These precautions are due to the alleged presence of foreign spies. The police protecting Vickers, Sons, and Maxim's gunnery works at Elswick have been reinforced.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CLAIRVOYANTE OF MODES.

To write on clothes to any useful, helpful purpose, says a lady writer in the columns of the "Pall Mall Gazette" of mail week, means that one should belong to the band of those who see visions and dream dreams. One must be clairvoyante, mystical. I marvel that all fashion articles do not give forth their prognostications in the well-worn manner of the professional mystic : "I see a woman; she is clothed, although, it is winter, in

BY THE WAY.

FASHION'S CAPRICE.

The caprices of fashion have far-reaching effect, and one learns from a Paris contemporary that the introduction of the hobble and Larem skirts has resulted in a loss to dress material manufacturers of 73,811,000 francs. One of the textile journal, while not going so far as to admire the symmetrical beauty were of the Dutch ladies in days past, when they were said to wear seven petticoats of wool laments, for the sake of trade, that some such fashion is not now in vogue, and then in a menacing manner asserts that it is the hobble and harem skirt and such fashions that are largely responsible for strikes. The contemporary observes that, while the appearance of some of the Parisian Ephebes of to-day is nothing other than indecent, much can be said for the hobble skirt in reason. The loss in English money is £2,952,440.

INTERFERING WITH NATURE'S PLANS.

Every fresh experiment that we make in the way of introducing fauna or flora into habitats where they are not indigenous only seems to furnish us with fresh proofs of their danger. We sent our sparrows to America, where they are a scourge. American "played the like" by sending us the American duckweed to cover and choke our ponds. We imported the rabbit to Australia, with results that only the most modern refrigerating inventions have rendered tolerable. Now (says "Country Life") we are hearing from one or two quarters complaints about a new American visitor which the mistake of some importers has let loose on us—the American grey squirrel. He is a nice fellow, rather bigger than our native squirrel, with a fine grey fur. But he is a fierce litte fiend, more carnivorous apparently than his British red cousin. He will eat small birds and eggs, and even, it is said, his own red cousin. At all events, he is driving out the other from woods to which he has penetrated.

LONGEVITY OF POPES.

Since the return of the Popes from Avignon to Rome, seventeen of the occupants of the Holy See have passed eighty years. The youngest of the octogenarians was Gregory XVI., who died in 1846 at the age of 80 years and eight months. Gregory XII., Calixtus II., and Benedict XIII. completed their 81 years. Alexander VIII. and Pius VI. had accomplished 82 years at the time of their death; Gregory XIII., Innocent X., Benedict XIV., and Pius VII. were over 83 years. Paul II. was 84, and Pius IX., Clement X., and Clement XII. were 85. The Pope (post Avignon) who was longest lived was Clement XI., who died at the age of 92 years. Paul IV., was 93. Gregory IX. was almost a centenarian and the late Pope wanted only seven years to complete his century. From these figures the present Pope should have a long time before him, for he is only 76.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND ART.

Some interesting notes on Sir Walter Scott are given in an illustrated article in the "Art Journal." While strolling about his grounds Sir Walter would often stop and point out to his companion exactly that object or effect that would strike the eye of a painter. He told Leslie, for instance, that he always liked to have a dog with him in his walks, if for nothing else than to furnish a living object in the foreground of the picture, and he remarked to the artist, when they were among the hills how much interest was given to the scene by the occasional appearance of his greyhound, Hamlet, at unexpected points. He talked of the scenery as he wrote of it—like a painter; and yet for pictures, as works of art, he had little or no taste, and did not pretend to have any. To Sir Walter they were interesting merely as representing some particular scene, or person, or event, and very moderate merit in their execution contended him.

THE GANNET'S MISTAKE.

A few days ago as Dr. Drew was trolling for pollack in Waterville Bay (otherwise called Ballinskelligs Bay), off Dungegan, he had a very novel, if not, indeed, unique, experience. It appears, according to the "Field," that a gannet swooped down with lightning velocity from a high elevation, and went through the water like a shot within about thirty yards of the boat. Dr. Drew, and Dr. Spencer, who was with him, and their boatman thought the bird plunged for mackerel, but were astonished to hear the reel go and see the rod bend down when the gannet came to the surface of the water with the bait (a wagtail) in its mouth. Dr. Drew reeled up, but the bait came away, and the gannet flew off, a sadder but a wiser bird. The incident proves that gannets are very keen sighted as the bait was a small one and not very attractive in colour, and was at the time very deep in the water.

A FAMOUS "WHIP."

In the first of series of interesting articles on "Communications in Cornwall—Past and Present," published in the September issue of the "Railway Magazine," Mr. J. Baron Collins, M.A., recalls one of Mr. J. G. Uren's stories of old coaching days. Riding in the early "fifties" from Falmouth to Plymouth, Mr. Uren sat on the box seat with one Ward, the crack whip of the day, who could flick a fly off the leader's ear without startling the animal and with a twist of the wrist make a refractory wheeler spring to the collar. On this particular journey the departure from Falmouth took place at 2 a.m., a pleasant hour for rising and starting!

THE COUNTRYMAN'S PIPE.

The run from Falmouth to Plymouth was completed in eight stages and finished at 10-20 a.m., the last change of horses being at Polbathic; thence Torpoint ferry was boarded, Newpassage hill galloped (after the ferry, and on through the rest of Devonport by way of the halfpenny gate in the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. Ascending the hill from Moorswater to Liskeard (1 mile), in the grey light of a winter's morning, Ward overtook a countryman going to his work smoking a short "doodeo" pipe. Mr. Uren offered to stand drinks at the end of the stage, if Ward could hit the pipe without injuring the smoker. No sooner said than done! Ward gathered up his whip and, calculating the distance to a hair's breadth, cut the pipe clean out of the man's mouth the astonished yokel being left wondering what on earth had struck him!

RED LION CLUB.

The learned conferences of the British Association formerly had their lighter side. This was supplied by the Red Lion Club, formed when the Association met at Birmingham in 1839, and consisting of some of its most brilliant members who gathered every evening to poke fun at the proceedings of the day. The club lasted about twenty years, its leading spirit being Edward Forbes, who composed many quasi-scientific ballads which he sang or recited to the members. One of the best known of these was a ballad on the Dredging Committee, which concluded thus:

Were I a fish (though I've no wish
For a tail—the more's the pity!)
I'd anathematise the prying eyes
Of that terrible Dredging Committee.
No fish am I, but high and dry,
Mid dredgers take my station,
A-catching the fishes, all at the wishes
Of the British Association.

RETURN OF CRINOLINE.

The threatened return of the crinoline reminds one that, like all other fashions, it has had not one, but many turns. Swift writes to Stella in November, 1711, to ask her if they have the new whalebone petticoats in Dublin yet. He hates them, he says, and tells her that in London a woman may hide a moderate gallant under them. He is reminded of the whalebone petticoats by his zeal that Stella should go for walks. "I wish M. D. (Stella) walked half as much as Presto (Swift) (he writes). If I was with you, I'd make you walk; I would walk behind or before you; and you should have masks on, and be tacked up like anything; and Stella is naturally a stout wal- ker, and carries herself firm; methinks I see her strut, and step clever over a kennel; and Dingley would do well enough if her petticoats were pinned up; but she is so embroiled, and so fearful, and then Stella scolds, and Dingley stumbles, and so is dazzled."

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

An amusing, if embarrassing, incident occurred the other day in the New York Assembly, the Lower House of the State Legislature. A certain Assemblyman had persisted in speaking after he had been declared out of order, so the Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the offending member to resume his seat. Normally such an instruction is carried out by the official's appearing by the side of the member and laying a hand upon his shoulder. In this case, however the Serjeant happened to be absent, and his place was being filled by an assistant, a Tammany "spoilsman" just appointed, whose previous experience of keeping order had been gained chiefly in the saloons of the East Side. He crept down the aisle, made a flying leap, threw one arm around the Assemblyman's neck, and bore him heavily to his seat. There was, of course, an immidiate uproar, which ended in an explanation and apology.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A FAIRY CITY—

Those who come into London in the early hours of the morning at this time of year says a Home correspondent, are fully rewarded. The Metropolis lies under a haze of silver-grey that obscures all the harsher outlines, and changes houses, towers, and spires into an ethereal fairy city. Even the railway bridges that span the Thames like flatirons, take on a different aspect in the mist, and crude girders appear as delicate tracery, like a spider's web thrown across the silent water.

—IN OUR MIDST.

A red December sunset on the Embankment may be as fine; but that is the gorgeous and voluptuous beauty of a Rubens; a September sunrise is Whistler all over in its lightness, its delicacy, its mystery. A spring haze may look the same in the open field or sea as that of autumn; but in London its effect is less restful,

A RAILWAY MAN.

Mr. William Hudson, who gave evidence before the Railway Commission in mail week, is usually classed as a Labour democrat. He is, nevertheless, a living example of the hereditary principle, for he was born at Richmond station—the Yorkshire Richmond—and was the son of a railwayman. He also entered the railway service, and was a guard on the North-Eastern main line before he took up politics. He will be sixty next year, and he has already served on a Royal Commission.

ANOTHER CHIEF RABBI?

It is hardly for a Gentile to interfere in a Jewish controversy. But this much one may say without offence to those Jews who are opposing another appointment to the office of Chief Rabbi: that one thinks it would be very unwise to allow that office to lapse. The religious head of a religious community always exercises considerable influence, not only among his own people, but also in other religious and social circles; the late Dr. Adler, who was in many respects the ideal man for his position, was for years a living example of one's meaning.

HIS INFLUENCE.

He gave a definite lead to the Jewish community in all social and philanthropic movements; he represented his people with dignity and effect on many public occasions. Work of this kind needs to be done, and nobody can do it so well as the spiritual head of a community; and this alone, from the outsider's point of view, inclines the balance decisively in favour of another Chief Rabbi. One has no fear that a worthy successor to Dr. Adler cannot be found.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

It is only a few weeks ago that Liverpool University suffered a severe loss through the death of Sir Robert Boyce, the great authority on tropical diseases. It has now lost another wellknown Professor by the death, at the early age of fifty-one, of Mr. William Owen Williams, who was Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. His name was well-known in veterinary circles, and he was President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for some years.

CONSEQUENT ON THE STRIKE.

One trusts that the people of Liverpool will take well to heart the remarks of their Medical Officer of Health, who attributes the increased deathrate of that city very largely to the recent strike. For several days the streets were left unscavenged during weather that was almost tropically hot, owing to the defection of the Corporation workmen; and the penalty has been promptly exacted. Last year in the corresponding week the death-rate was 16 in the thousand; this year it was 26.

AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

The election campaign in Ontario says a writer in mail week, received a fillip from the appearance on the platform of Mr. Clifford Sifton, the chief of the little band of orthodox Liberals who left their party on the Reciprocity question. Mr. Sifton is a Manitoba man, and carries great weight in his province. He was Minister of the Interior in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet from 1896 to 1905, when his views as to education in the new North-West provinces brought about his resignation. In the good days of Canadian Liberalism Mr. Sifton was the organiser of victory in successive elections, and his defection deprives Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his Chief of the Staff.

"THE PEOPLE'S FOOD."

The housewives of Troyes, who have decided to draw up a list of "reasonable prices," beyond which they will not pay, are strongly reminiscent of Mrs. Partington and her mop. The rise of prices is not, after all, the result of greed on the part of shopkeepers, but a shortage in supply. Still, a peasant woman with a hungry family at home, is not usually in a mood to listen to lectures in abstract economics, and if they start to loot the shops they may be rather more difficult to deal with than Mr. Lloyd George's friends of Ebbw Vale.

CHOLERA.

The drought and the ignorance of the people makes the cholera epidemic in Calabria a very dangerous matter. It would appear from the telegrams that the medical authorities have been disinfecting the wells, probably with permanganate of potash, and the peasantry have jumped to the conclusion that the Government are poisoning their water. Curiously, this is exactly what the people of India think when the "Sircar" takes similar precautions.

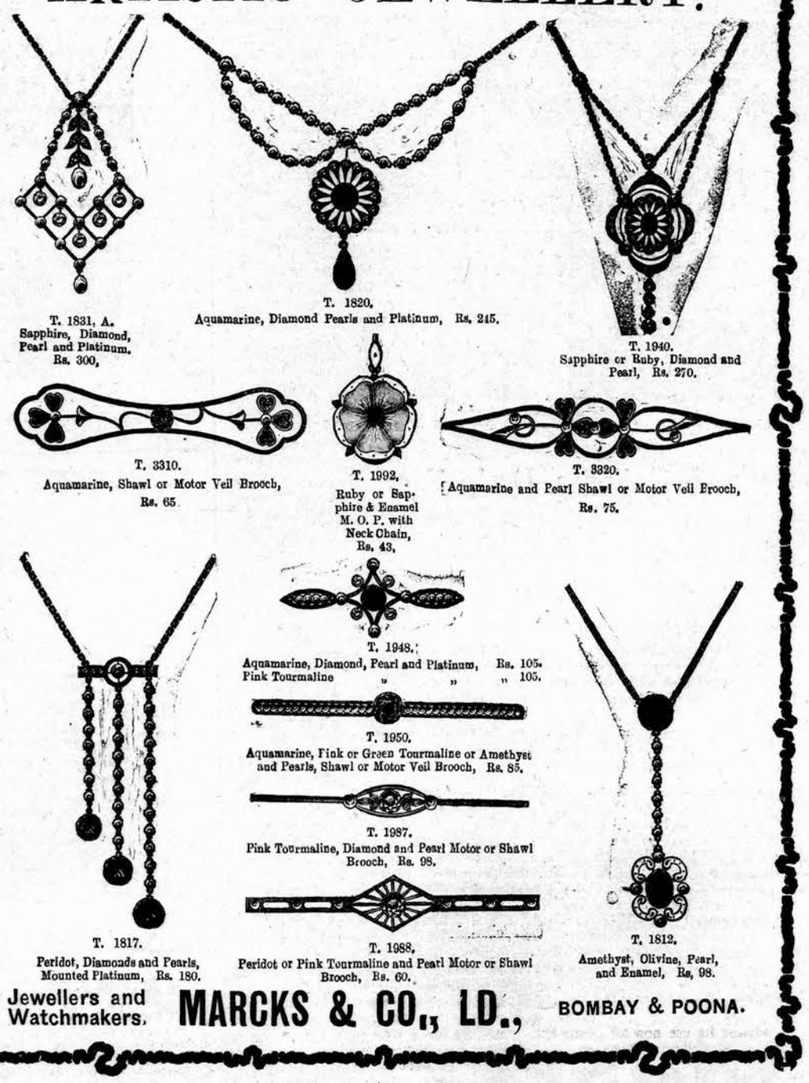
A DISTINGUISHED NAVIGATOR.

Commander George Napier Tomlin, who has been appointed to the "President" "for special service," will, it is understood, be the navigator of the P. and O. s.s. "Medina," in which the King and Queen will embark for India for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The recipient of this coveted appointment entered the Navy as a Cadet on July 15, 1888, and served as a Sub-Lieutenant of the "Raleigh" in the Gambia and Benin River punitive expedition, (under Sir Frederick Bedford, in 1894, which brought him a medal and two clasps. He was promoted Lieutenant on December 31, 1896, and having qualified in navigating duties, was appointed navigator of the "Imogene," on the Mediterranean Station. Since that date he has acted as navigator of the "Phaeton," on the Pacific Station, October, 1900; "Hood," Home Fleet, September, 1903; "Magnificent," in the Atlantic and Home Fleets, July, 1904, to June 30, 1908, when he was promoted to Commander and appointed to the "Albemarle," flagship of the Rear-Admiral in the Atlantic Fleet, August, 1908. He has commanded the "London" since February, 1910. Commander Tomlin is thus well qualified for the responsible task of navigating the ship which is to convey their Majesties to Bombay.

LATE MRS. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald, who was born in 1870, was Miss Margaret Gladstone before her marriage, being a daughter of the late Professor J. Hall, Gladstone, a first cousin of the great Liberal statesman, and a niece of Lord Kelvin. She and her husband met first in connection with the work of the Women's Industrial Council. Miss Gladstone was the young secretary of the foreign department, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was one of the most zealous helpers. The two found a great deal in common, and in 1896 they were united in marriage. Mrs. Macdonald always assisted her husband in his political campaigns. She was one of the best women speakers in England, and held great power over an audience. She accompanied Mr. Ramsay Macdonald on many of his journeys and was with him on the tour he made two years ago in India. She also visited America, and South Africa just after the conclusion of the Boer War. Very early in life Mrs. Macdonald was attracted to social work, and in the nineties her sympathies were deeply stirred by the condition of the sweated home worker, and she took an active part in the first inquiry ever held into the conditions of work amongst these people. This inquiry resulted in the publication by the Women's Industrial Council of a report on home industry in 1897, this being followed by others in 1906 and 1908. In the three much of the material was Mrs. Macdonald's. She seized every opportunity to obtain better conditions of work and wages for all kinds of working women, and in 1909 she founded the Women's Labour League as an adjunct of the Labour Party.

ARTISTIC JEWELLERY.



T. 1831, A. Sapphire, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 300.

T. 1820. Aquamarine, Diamond Pearls and Platinum, Rs. 245.

T. 1940. Sapphire or Ruby, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 270.

T. 3310. Aquamarine, Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 65.

T. 1992, Ruby or Sapphire & Enamel M. O. P. with Neck Chain, Rs. 43.

T. 3320. Aquamarine and Pearl Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 75.

T. 1948. Aquamarine, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 105. Pink Tourmaline " " " 105.

T. 1950. Aquamarine, Pink or Green Tourmaline or Amethyst and Pearls, Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 85.

T. 1987. Pink Tourmaline, Diamond and Pearl Motor or Shawl Brooch, Rs. 98.

T. 1817. Peridot, Diamonds and Pearls, Mounted Platinum, Rs. 180.

T. 1988. Peridot or Pink Tourmaline and Pearl Motor or Shawl Brooch, Rs. 60.

T. 1812. Amethyst, Olivine, Pearl and Enamel, Rs. 98.

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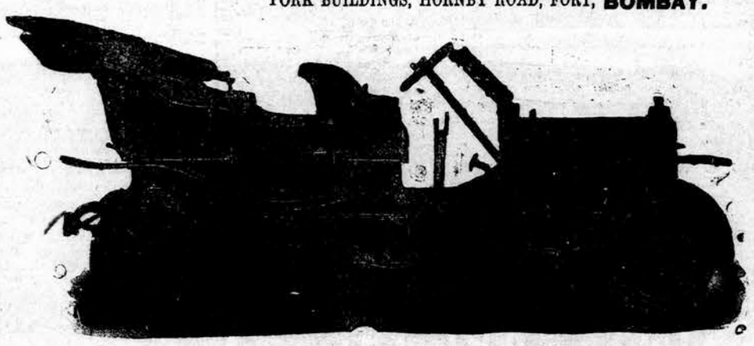

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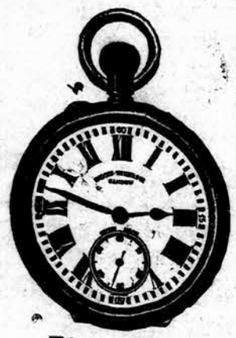

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PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
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Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.
Yours faithfully,
J. W. BRANEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1906.

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